New-York Evening Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1184. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Evening Times.

THURSDAY, 12 O'CLOCK, M.

[illegible] DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN.

Violation of a Flag of Truce by the Russians.

Dreadful Affair in the Gulf of Finland.

Nothing Important from Sebastopol.

THE MARKETS, &C.

By the United States Mail steamship *Hermann*, Capt. [illegible], at this port this forenoon, we have London papers of the 20th ult.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 18th ult.

The *Hermann* left Bremen on the 15th, and Southampton on the 20th ult., and brings 280 passengers and a full cargo of French, German and British merchandise.

In the House of Commons Sir C. Wood confirmed the murder of the crew of the *Cossack's* cutter, when landing some Russian prisoners at Hango under a flag of truce. He stated that dispatches had been received from Admiral Dundas containing full particulars of the occurrence. Some short time ago H. M. ship *Cossack* took and destroyed some coasting vessels off Hango and carried off as prisoners the captain of one of the vessels, his [illegible], and another Finnish sailor.

Admiral Dundas wishing not to visit with unnecessary severity the trade of the country so long as the communications and supplies between the Gulf of Finland and St. Petersburgh were interrupted, directed that the Cossack should put back to Hango and restore to liberty the persons so captured, together with four others, who expressed to be put ashore at that place.

The Cossack accordingly proceeded for that purpose. A cutter was sent ashore from the ship, under the command of Lieut. Geneste, and a flag of truce was displayed half an hour before reaching the jetty. The officers and prisoners had, however, barely landed, when about 300 or 400 Russians came down upon them, and, although explanation of their visit was made, both in English and Finnish, the Russian soldiers said that they did not care for the flag of truce, but that they would show how the Russians could fight.

About one hundred Russian soldiers then immediately fired on the officers and the Finnish prisoners on the jetty, killing them all, and then fired on the boat until every man fell. They then rushed into the boat, dragged one wounded man out and bayonetted him on the jetty and retired leaving five bodies [illegible] in the boat. One man only was picked up alive, by a gig from the Cossack, which was sent to ascertain the cause of the cutters delay, and from whom the particulars were ascertained.

In a dispatch from Prince Gortschakoff, received at St. Petersburg, he states, that on the 11th and 12th June the fire of the Allies before Sebastopol was weak, and the loss of the Russians very trifling, and that the Allies had reconstructed the Kamschatka lunette.

The St. Petersburg *Journal* of the 12th June, after commenting on the recent circular of Count Walewski, relative to the Four Points, asserts that the renewal of the negotiations for peace is not only possible, but easy.

Latest news from the Baltic states, on the 14th ult., the Allied fleets were to weigh anchor for the neighborhood of Hango at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, where the flag of truce was fired on.

Telegraphic dispatches from Gen. Pelissier, of the 16th, say that the general state of affairs was most satisfactory, and that the Allies were rapidly completing their new batteries, which would soon open fire with terrible effect.

There is no additional news from the Crimea.

At Cagliari, Italy, a sharp shock of an earthquake was felt on the 11th June.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Startling Rumor.

There was a rumor prevalent in Southampton that the Emperor of the French was suffering from the effects of an apoplectic fit. It was also rumored a great battle had been fought in which the Allies were defeated, and a French General killed. These rumors were both considered doubtful.

Commercial.

The Corn market was firm at the rates of the previous week. The arrivals of wheat and flour had been good; oats only moderate, and barley and other spring [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], much as last quoted.

There was no great change of importance in the progress of trade in the manufacturing districts. At Manchester, owing to the caution excited by the recent movements at Liverpool, the transactions have been small, with a tendency to lower prices. At Birmingham, the Iron Trade was fairly maintained, although confidence was somewhat checked by the fear that several speculative firms would break up.

At Nottingham a moderate business had been carried on, and signs of improvement were observable in the foreign trade, but the stoppage of the large iron works of James Haywood & Co., had caused some anxiety. In the Woolen districts activity still existed, and an improvement had taken place in the Irish Linen markets.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market on the 16th ult. the demand was moderate, the trade buying merely to supply urgent wants, with both prices firmly maintained. Total business, 5,000 bales, all to the trade. On the 18th, the demand for Cotton was limited, and the sales barely reached 5,000 bales, 500 of which were for export. Prices were barely maintained.

The English Funds on the 18th opened heavy, and at this there was a slight tendency to a revival; it was not maintained. Consols closed at 91⅛@[illegible]. Exchequer Bonds 100@101. Consols [illegible] prem. On the 19th Consols [illegible] to 91⅛@. Consols left off at [illegible] prem.

Messrs. Sturgis, Hughes & Pierce report a more active market in American Securities, particularly in [illegible] [illegible] stocks, in which large parcels have lately changed hands at advanced rates, and of which more could be placed if the supply were larger. The following are the latest quotations: Maryland 5 ₽ cent. stg. [illegible]; Pennsylvania 5 ₽ cent. [illegible]; do. 5 ₽ cent. Bonds, 87, ex-div.; Virginia 6 ₽ cent. Bonds, [illegible]; do. 5 ₽ cent. stg. [illegible]; New-Orleans City 6 ₽ cent. Bonds, 81, ex. div.; Boston City 5 ₽ cent. [illegible]. In American Railway Bonds, Pennsylvania Central 6 ₽ cent. 1st mort. closed at 85 @ 86; do. Sterling 2d mort. [illegible].

Latest Liverpool Markets.

Tuesday Evening, June 19.—Sales of Cotton on Saturday were 5,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation—closed heavily. The *America's* arrived on Sunday. Sales on Monday, 5,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation—market again heavy. Sales to-day (Tuesday) 5,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation—market [illegible].

Breadstuffs dull, and rather lower.

FOURTH OF JULY.

CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY.

How the City Kept It, and What They Did in the Country.

First Day Under the Maine Law.

THE MILITARY PROCESSION.

The Streets.

The Fireworks Put Out.

How Things Went at "the Institutions."

THE TAMMANY CELEBRATION.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE OCEAN BIRD.

Accidents and Incidents, Fires, Lightning, Thunder and Rain.

"NOISE AND CONFUSION."

The day was well observed. The weather was fine till 4 o'clock, after which it was rainy. The firing of crackers began the night before and was kept up incessantly. The new liquor law in this City was nowise observed.

At sunrise upon the Battery, under Brigadier-General Spicer, was fired a grand opening salute. To this speedily ensued more extended and unanimous similar exhibition of patriotic pride and gusto. Pistols, musketry rattle, and the deeper base of the cannon's opening roar, followed in mingled harmony of uproarious discord. Meanwhile, gradually kept pouring into Broadway, the City's grand artery on every great gathering occasion, an increasing influx of human beings; those that did not participate, determined to witness the day's programme of proceedings from the promised "pomp and glorious circumstance" of parade, to all the minute regular and irregular evidences of noisy jollification prevalent.

BEFORE THE PROCESSION.

Sufficiently inspiriting to the most patriotic must have been the sounds of general confusion everywhere prevalent for nearly three hours prior to the formation of the procession in Fourteenth-street. On every side continued the firing of lesser and bigger guns, of nearly every grade, from the incipient "coin," to the mammoth "Patent Simultaneous and making "confusion worse confounded" was the blazing, stunning racket arising from the thousand and one inventions for display of juvenile patriotism. Add to this the din of multitudinous drums and shrill fifes marshalling their various bands to the one grand point of connection. And pushing there was a jostling forming in the line and out of the line—officers presenting subordinate impatiences on the part of hurrying outsiders, eager for all the sight, was clambering up stoops and stoops and swearing at the trouble. Numbers, more ambitious, sought "under difficulties," individual vantage places on iron railings and roofs. Not only was nearly all New-York out, but present were an unusually large host of country cousins, who had come to witness "the sights" on this day. Also in attendance and eager strivers for best seeing positions, was a decided piebald mixture of the foreign element.

The Parade of the Military.

We have seldom seen the military of our City appear to a better advantage. Notwithstanding the heat, they turned out in very large numbers. An additional feature of interest was the fact that the advertised programme was carried out to the very minute. The procession commenced to move and the escort reached the Park at the precise moment advertised. At 8 o'clock the division line formed on Broadway, with the right resting on Fourteenth-street. Soon after they marched around Union-square to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to Third-avenue, down Third-avenue to Tenth-street, through Tenth-street to Broadway, down Broadway to Chambers-street, through Chambers-street to Centre-street and thence to the east gate of the Park.

THE REVIEW BEFORE THE MAYOR IN THE PARK.

A large number of tickets had been given out by the Committee of the Common Council to citizens and ladies, which admitted them to the Governor's Room. The room and balcony were well filled before the arrival of the procession. The police, under Chief Matsell, kept a large space open in front of the City Hall to enable the military to pass through. Fully fifteen thousand persons were present to witness the parade. At 10 o'clock precisely, Major-General Sandford, with his staff, passed through the east gate of the Park, followed by the Division escort. At the same moment the Committee of the Common Council waited on Mayor Wood and the members of the two branches of the Council and conducted them to the front of the City Hall. On a small platform a small flag belonging to the Mayor's office, and bearing the coat of arms of the City of New-York, was raised. The Mayor then took his position on the platform, the Common Council, and other officials holding their official staffs, ranging themselves on either side.

The veteran corps of 1812, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond, first passed in review, saluting the Mayor as they passed. They numbered about seventy-five.

The Military then passed in the following order:

The Engineer Corps of the Division, numbering about thirty men.

First Brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General Spicer.

First Regiment, Colonel Ryer, composed of five companies and numbering about two hundred and twenty men—all Cavalry.

Third Regiment, also Cavalry, Colonel Postley, composed of eight companies, and four hundred men.

Second Regiment, Infantry, Colonel Bogert, preceded by Robertson's Band, composed of eight companies and about five hundred men. Captain Eagleson's company, dressed in the Highland uniform, which forms a part of this regiment, and attracted much attention.

Seventy-first Regiment, Infantry, Colonel Vosburgh, composed of eight companies and about two hundred and twenty-five men.

Second Brigade under the command of Brigadier General Yates.

Fourth Regiment, Col. Hincken, composed of two hundred and eighty men. A part of this regiment is composed of cavalry. Besides this, it has two batteries of light artillery of eight pieces each. The artillery passed through the Park in sections.

Fifth Regiment Infantry, Col. Swartwelder, composed of eight companies and five hundred men.

Sixth Regiment, Infantry, Col. Pinckney, composed of about 225 men.

Seventy-fifth Regiment, Infantry, Col. Doheny, composed of about 120 men. This was the first occasion in which this new regiment has appeared in parade.

Third Brigade.—On account of the accident which befell Brigadier General Hall, the command devolved upon Colonel Duryea, of the Seventh Regiment.

The escort of the Brigade came first. Following was the Engineer corps of the Seventh Regiment. The Brigade then passed in the following order: Seventh Regiment (the National Guard) Lieutenant Colonel Nevers, composed of eight companies and over 400 men. The marching of this regiment was the best and received the highest commendations of all.

Eighth Regiment, Col. Lyon, preceded by Shelton's Band. This regiment has two troops of horse and about 320 infantry.

The *Guarde La Fayette*, Capt. Le Claire, composed entirely of French citizens, is a part of this regiment. It numbers one hundred men.

Ninth Regiment, Infantry, Lieut. Col. Leleary. The regiment turned out about two hundred and fifty men. The first company appeared in the new uniform of the regiment. It is composed of a blue frock coat and bear skin cap.

Fourth Brigade, under the command of Brigadier Gen. Ewing.

Tenth Regiment, Col. Halsey—this regiment turned out about two hundred and fifty men.

Eleventh Regiment, Infantry, Col. Van Buren, composed of about two hundred and fifty men.

Twelfth Regiment, Infantry, Lieut. Col. Hart, preceded by its Engineer Corps. The regiment turned out about three hundred and fifty men.

Sixty-Ninth Regiment, Infantry, Col. Ryan, composed of about two hundred and sixty men.

The Military after having passed through the Park, the different companies paraded to their respective armories and disbanded.

SEVERE ACCIDENT TO BRIGADIER GEN. HALL.

A severe accident occurred to Brigadier General Hall, commandant of the brigade, which not only prevented him from accompanying his command in the parade, but will also confine him to his bed for some time to come.

About 8½ o'clock as he was reviewing his brigade on Broadway, near Amity-street, on the left of the line, his horse made a spring and slipped on the wet mud of the Russ pavement, and fell. General Hall was thrown with great force to the ground, his right leg being caught under the horse. As soon as he was released, he was conveyed by Councilman Ridder and several other gentlemen to a neighboring house, where his injuries were examined. It was found that both bones of the right leg were broken about four inches above the ankle joint. The bones were not splintered, the fracture being nearly straight across. The fractured limb was immediately set by Dr. Quackenbush, of his staff, Drs. Sayre and Woodward, of Gen. Sandford's staff, and Dr. Eager, of the Seventh Regiment. Gen. Hall was then conveyed to his residence in a carriage. He was visited after the parade by all general, field, and staff officers of his brigade. He is at the present time in good health and spirits, though suffering much from pain in the fractured limb. He will probably be confined to his house for about two months.

The Day at Tammany.

Not a very large but a very respectable audience assembled at Tammany Hall shortly after 1 o'clock P. M., pursuant to call, and in accordance with annual custom. The Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, founded in 1789, was represented by some of its choicest spirits. They deemed it, in the terms of their circular, "peculiarly fitting at the present time, when civil liberty has been invaded by legislative influence, and religious liberty is threatened by the organization of intolerant and proscriptive men, that we should return to the great truths of the Declaration of Independence, and the early contests in which that Declaration was vindicated."

As soon as the Sachems began to assemble, Shelton's fine Band took its place on the balcony and played some magnificent airs. At 1½ o'clock the procession was formed, and, having paraded the room, W. D. Kennedy, Esq., Father of the Council, and Lorenzo B. Shepard, Esq., Grand Sachem, *ex-officio*, took their places at the desk, and the other Sachems seated themselves around. Among those present we noticed Sachems R. B. Connolly, Andre Froment, Casper C. Childs, Col. Alex. Ming, Hon. J. Kelley and Douglas Taylor.

Lorenzo B. Shepard, Esq., opened the proceedings with an address.

After concluding this address, Mr. Shepard called upon Hon. J. Kelley to read the Declaration of Independence, which being done, Mr. Shepard proposed, in accordance with their custom, the memory of the author of the Declaration of Independence—Thomas Jefferson.

The customary oration was then delivered by Col. Alexander Ming, the orator of the day, but we have not room for the oration until to-morrow.

Much applause followed the reading of the above. An ode, written for the occasion by F. B. Hulbert, Esq., was then sung by Messrs. Connolly, Taylor, G. B. Hall, and Albert Wallace, assisted by the audience.

A collation having been provided in another room, by Messrs. Howard & Brown, the proprietors of Tammany, the greater number of the audience repaired there, the price of admission being $1. The first regular toast was given by Mr. Shepard before the meal was commenced. It was—

The Day we Celebrate: May it be as perpetual as Time.

After the viands had been amply discussed, the Second regular toast was produced.

The President of the United States: The first Commoner of the land—the instrument of freemen to protect public and private rights.

To this toast John Cochrane, Esq., responded. He said that the only organization that opposed Franklin Pierce, was that which opposed Tammany. Tammany, however, stood, and would continue to stand for Pierce, under all circumstances.

The third regular toast was:

The Memory of Washington—Immortal as his deeds.

Drank uncovered, the band playing a funeral dirge.

The fourth toast, proposed, like the others, by Mr. Shepard, was

The Tammany Society.

Responded to by Mr. O'Keefe.

The fifth toast was,

The Signers of the Declaration of Independence—The Modern Runnymede—who demanded and obtained a better Magna Charta.

Air by the band—*We are all a Band Brothers.*

Ambrose L. Pinney responded.

The sixth toast was,

The Constitution and the Union, the pillars of Liberty.

Richard B. Connolly, County Clerk responded. The band played that stirring air, "Clear the Husky Raccoon Down."

To the next toast,

The Governor of the State of New-York.

Captain Rynders responded, regretting on the [illegible] that he might make himself [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of conviviality which now began to prevail.

The eighth regular toast was,

The Army and Navy—[illegible] [illegible] Rodgers of Columbia.

Major Hall briefly responded.

The next toast was:

The Empire State—The Brightest Star in the constellation of the Union.

Other toasts were drank and other speeches made, which we have not space to enumerate. The whole proceedings were characterized by the utmost harmony and good feeling.

The Day at "the Institutions."

RANDALL'S ISLAND.

The celebration on Randall's Island presented a most pleasing and gratifying spectacle. The boys were marched down from their school to the grove about 11 o'clock, and were preceded by their juvenile band, playing "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," and other spirit-stirring airs. The order and discipline displayed could not have been excelled by some of our crack militia companies. A canopied platform was erected in the grove for the accommodation of the governors and the visitors who were present, and seats were placed around for the children and the several officers of the institution. At 12 o'clock, Governors Smith, Draper, Duke, Taylor, Townsend and Tiernan arrived, when the proceedings commenced by the delivery of an appropriate oration by one of the boys, Master [illegible] Mount, which elicited the praise and admiration of the entire assembly. The powers of elocution displayed were of a very high order, and reflect much credit on the training of the educational department of the House of Refuge. This was followed by a song, in which the girls, amounting to some hundreds, joined. Several of the boys amused the audience by getting through very humorous and interesting dialogues. One of them next delivered a stump speech in admirable keeping with the occasion. After the programme of speaking and singing and music had been gone through, Governor Draper proceeded to deliver the oration of the day, as follows:

GOVERNOR DRAPER'S ADDRESS.

Children: Six years ago this day, I had before me on this spot a thousand little ones. And every Fourth of July since that day I have met on this Island an as equal number of boys and girls, who like you, this morning have made glad my heart by your [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The smile of Heaven is upon you. The morning of life you have here commenced opens upon you with the offer of an enviable future. Children though you are, you can well understand and appreciate the blessings which surround you. Children though you are, you well understand how to prize the health and happiness you enjoy upon this noble spot, devoted to your special use and comfort.

What I have to say to you this morning shall be brief. I will not hold you in long suspense while your little hearts are jumping with hope for the usual enjoyments of the day.

This Anniversary of American Independence is the pride of all lovers of Liberty. No son of America refuses to welcome its coming with emphatic cheering. A national [illegible] and a loud Huzza! The cannon speaks loudly at early dawn, and is followed by a continuous and unceasing expression of smaller noisemakers [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to make broadly and fully known the glory of its birth!

Why should you not, then, gather in the happy thoughts which the day itself [illegible] and spring to your huzzas with hearts drilled to youthful patriotism and Randall's Island pride?

With the Fourth of July comes every year this large family before me; a new congregation surrounds this annual stand, erected amid these noble shades, the protectors of innocence and youth, while enjoying the [illegible] breezes of heaven on this great national gala day.

It is worthy of your remembering that few who were here six years ago, are among us here now; every year, with few exceptions, a new family is found on this Island. The changes of life are strongly illustrated here—the thousand children I addressed six years ago upon this spot, are spread over our whole land, or gone beyond the reach of human error or human sorrow. The elevating efforts made for many of them here, have thrown many of them into paths of thrift and honor, while others have passed beyond the reach of mortal effort, and I trust are counted among the children of a forgiving Father.

To amuse you on this joyful occasion is the wish of your governors, your instructors, your officers and friends; to make your amusement not only of one day's duration, but carried forward for your special benefit for all time in their desire, and they, therefore, ask of you to choose the path of honesty and truth, and unite in the preservation of all that is good in and about the institution which they are charged with, and which pleas you so much. In your midst stands your commander, your protector, and your best friend, the responsible head of this great Institution. He stands within your circle in parental relationship; he has kindly carried you and your brothers and your sisters, through years of painful responsibility; he has held your hands in parental friendship, and while he sought your daily comfort, has not been unmindful of his duty to you—His child!

Beside him, and not far off, the honest mother stands. Twenty-three years, with twenty-three families, equal to the one before me, she has passed among the fatherless and motherless in this Institution. What glory rests within the citadel of her true heart when her reflections contemplate the careful guard she has kept over 20,000 helpless, dependant orphans, placed under fortuitous circumstances, by a wise Providence, in hands so ready, guided by a heart full of the melting love of pure affection. To Col. Stearns, the warden, and Mrs. Ley, the matron, you will surely give a heartful cheer. Thus have you spoken for your chiefs, and that does not end the expression of your true gratitude for others that are equal in their efforts to make you cheerful, useful, and happy. Many of your matron mothers, your nurses, and your friends, come in with equal justice for their share of grateful remembrance. Year after year, they have all so been in service and fatigue at your bedside, and kindly guarded your bed of pain and sorrow; till the welcome return of health, took you from their watchful care. Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Ryan and others, have a claim for your bright thoughts and acts that must not be forgotten. Mr. Ripley, too, your hourly watchman who guards you with a father's care, and whose daily pride in your faithful performance of duty demands from your youthful thoughts and actions, a return of grateful and generous recollections,—who but those who note your progress, can justly estimate the labor performed in your service? Who but thou, who stretch forward in serious thought as to your future, can properly judge of the efforts here made to join you with the general throng, and pass you onward to a prosperous future? Your course to honest industry and fame, holds sway with the children of the affluent in every sphere. The world has a world for you coequal with the broadest space allotted to the most affluent of your day. The streams of honest strife are opened—by our common Father—equally for you as for the son and daughter of any living boaster of honor, fame or wealth, and each and every hour which is spent here or elsewhere, can be made to elevate your present, fix or obliterate the past, or strengthen and adorn the future. Bright examples are before you. The contemplation of this glorious Anniversary may form within you, if properly reflected upon and justly applied, a turn of your youthful minds to brilliant and noble patriotic deeds—such as the Fathers of the Republic whose noble services and love of country, of law, order, and liberty, has endeared them and will forever endear them to every child of America, whose lot has been cast by birth or choice within the bounds of our country under a flag without dishonor, and a Constitution always to be defended.

Think, children, I conjure you, of the blessings you here enjoy, dwell with grateful hearts upon the provision made for you amid the anxious hours of sickness which at times come stealthily among you while childhood seems to invite disease. See your faithful physician making his rounds to stay the first symptom which appears among you in the Hospital, and while your thoughts are freshened with a recollection of its dreadful march, turn to your Father in Heaven, with honest and fervent thankfulness, that he has provided you with an earthly friend in your faithful physicians. Your doctors, as well as your nurses, are your reliable friends, their hopes and happiness are kindly interwoven with your health, your strength, and your happiness—reward them by conduct worthy their energetic service. Remember, I beg of you, the services of all who daily serve you in the great branch of future hope—your education. What could you do without their patient attention, their enduring efforts? Day by day they open new and useful paths of knowledge; they place your childish thoughts upon the bright path of information, in its most endurable form; they teach you the blessed points of human aspiration; they break the bread and of human foresight, and teach you to hold communion with your God and Father. Regard, I conjure you, all who lend a helping hand for your present comfort and your future welfare. Those who daily toil in your midst, and in friendly kindness aid your infant steps, are not to be passed over in this day's thankfulness. Remember their services, and return to them, when you have opportunity, your best acknowledgments.

All this is due from you, as good and grateful children, and when you've passed your boys here, and are sent forth to take the further steps to your majority, may this bright training plant [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] whose duty it will be to send you forward, with every honorable encouragement to do well. I ask for you no future fame, beyond an honorable American citizenship. I would not spend my breath in picturing the brilliant heights of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. I urge upon you to make sure and firm a place among your fellows, not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Honor upon America and Americans [illegible] upon the glorious [illegible] and a well assured integrity, which will serve to strengthen the fabric of a Government of the whole people, without caste or distinction. Now then to your celebration—send off the drums, cracker, squibs and [illegible], go it cheerily in the shade and fruits provided for you, and make this blessed Island ring at happy choice of American independence.

After Governor Draper had concluded, all the children were allowed to depart and among themselves in whatever manner they chose, for the remainder of the day. The joyous and happy countenances which were collected around the Governors must have been highly gratifying to the managers of these admirable institutions which reflect so much credit on the City of New-York. The proceedings were wound up in the evening by a grand display of fireworks, which gladdened many a young heart, who will carry the recollections of this celebration with them through life.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

The celebration at the Lunatic Asylum, on Blackwell's Island, was one of the most striking that occurred, perhaps, throughout the whole Union. The lunatics were collected in the several halls, when one of their number read, for their edification, the Declaration of Independence. They had also singing and a performance on the piano, accompanied by violins. Another of the inmates delivered two able and eloquent addresses, which were listened to with great attention, and occasionally elicited the applause of the audience, who appeared to understand and appreciate some happy and humorous hints.

HOUSE OF REFUGE CELEBRATION.

At the House of Refuge there was a very pleasant, noiseless sort of celebration. Led by Mr. Atterbury, one of the Directors, a small party of gentlemen visited the West end of Randall's Island, to see how the boys of the Refuge got through with the Fourth.

At eleven o'clock, the boys entered their noble Chapel, the girls occupying the gallery. Mr. Atterbury took the Chair. After prayer by the Chaplain, Mr. Horton, there was singing and some orations we believe, by the boys. Addresses of a patriotic, inspiring and practical sort, were made by Mr. Atterbury, Judge Campbell, Senator Erastus Brooks, Dr. John Watson, Dr. Frank, and Tuthill. Mr. Ketcham, the energetic Superintendent, told the lads of how much service the Senator had been to them in the Legislature, and they gave him three such cheers as must have strained the rafters. This over, the inmates went to their dinner, which was one fit to celebrate the day in, and the visitors to a fine collation provided by the skillful hands of the superintendent's lady. It was an exceedingly pleasant occasion, and will leave a goodly savor in the memory of all who enjoyed it.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND BOYS MEETING.

Most of these institutions kept the Fourth. The general order was—rallying the children at some spot named, a procession to the school-room, speeches by Rev. Drs., Hon. Judges, Senators, Editors, Lawyers, philanthropists, and boys of the school, all of which were short and sweet, or else pronounced home on the spot, songs by the children, often of odes written for the occasion by native poets pressed into the service, and then a liberal distribution of cakes, oranges and lemonade, with the addition in some places of packs of fire-crackers—all which were received with unbounded applause.

THE SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Many of the Sabbath Schools, especially those connected with the Mission and feebler Churches, had celebrations, proceeded through given streets, with banners, each member decked with a ribbon, designating his connection. Some had the Declaration of Independence read by the boys, speeches calculated to influence one's patriotism, songs calculated to fix the story of our early struggles for Independence, and a treat to fruit, &c., calculated to make everybody wish for an early return of the day.

There was an interesting time in the Reformed Dutch Church, on West Twenty-third-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, by the Sabbath School connected with the Church. The exercises opened with prayer by the pastor, Dr. Hardenburgh. After singing the first Ode composed for the occasion, and reading the Declaration of Independence, an eloquent address was delivered by Rev. L. G. Olmstead, the Superintendent. Prof. Van Der Weyde presided at the Melodeon, and discoursed the finest music. Thos. Jeremiah, Esq., made some stirring remarks. After singing the second Ode, the children and friends retired to the Sabbath School room, where refreshments were served up in commendable style.

Accidents.

A boy named James Murphy had his face badly burned by the unexpected explosion of a pistol.

John Ennis, a lad 13 years of age, residing at No. 139 East Thirty-ninth-street, was badly gored by an ox that had been frightened by fire crackers.

Wm. Mahon, a lad residing No. 71 Henry-street, was seriously injured by the explosion of a sarsaparilla bottle that had been filled with powder. The bottle had not exploded soon enough and he lifted it up to see what the matter was when it exploded.

Mrs. Phillips, wife of Samuel Phillips, residing at No. 32 King-street, while setting at the back stoop of her house, was shot through the thigh with a ball from a pistol or a gun discharged from the rear of the house No. 19 Charlton-street. At the same time the brother of Mr. Phillips had a narrow escape; a ball passed through his pantaloons and lodged in the ground.

Joseph Martin, a little boy about 2½ years of age, fell from a window in the house No. 40 Baxter-street, and was almost instantly killed. An inquest was held on the body.

Timothy Haley was seriously injured by the falling of a building in Walker-street, on Tuesday. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Henry Lowre, a boy residing at No. 46 Orchard-street, had his foot badly sprained by the falling of a flag-stone.

A man named Michael Halsey, was found lying upon the sidewalk in Centre-street, with his head cut in a dreadful manner. He had fallen upon the pavement while in a state of intoxication. He was taken to the hospital.

Patrick Rooney, residing at No. 136 Washington-street, was severely injured by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of George Reeper. Rooney was conveyed to the hospital.

Edward Morgan, residing at No. 6 Depeyster-street, was run over by Hose Company No. 47 and slightly injured.

Ferdinand Smith, a youth about 16 years of age, in firing a pistol off, discharged the ball at a lady, which passed through her hair, grazing the head. The boy was arrested and committed to the Tombs to answer.

A young man employed in a bakery on the corner of Second-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, was wounded severely by the explosion of a camphene lamp.

Thos. Eagle fell from a stage and was severely hurt.

Catharine Dellinger, of No. 30 Thirty-ninth-street was prostrated by the heat.

August Hudson, No. 380 [illegible], was run over by a wagon and seriously hurt.

An inquest was held by Coroner [illegible] on a child ten years of age, burned to death by the explosion of a camphene lamp at No. 2 [illegible]-street.

Lawrence Nourse received a ball in the abdomen. The ball passed entirely through the body, coming out at the right side. The pistol was discharged by some unknown person.

Wm. O'Connor was injured by the explosion of some powder, on the corner of Spring and Mercer streets.

Robert Peters, on the corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-eighth street, had two of his fingers shot off.

Gen. Hall, while reviewing the military in Broadway, near Fourteenth-street, was thrown from his horse, and had his leg broken.

A son of Lieut. Ricard was seriously injured by an explosion of powder. A son of Lieut. Van [illegible] was also seriously hurt, with [illegible] using powder.

FIRES AND ALARMS.

The fire-bells scarcely ceased sounding alarms for the different Districts, throughout the entire Fourth. The firemen, and the policemen reserved for such duty, were kept quite busy. None of the fires, however, did any serious damage.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the roof of McC[illegible]'s paint shop, in Twenty-first street, near Broadway, took fire on the roof, from some of the numerous fire-works flying about, but was almost immediately extinguished by officer Farrington, of the Eighteenth Ward Police.

At 1 o'clock P. M., Officer Crowe, of the First Ward, discovered a fire breaking out of the sixth story window of No. 129 Water-street, corner of Pine-street, occupied by John Codman, lithograph printer. The firemen and police appeared very speedily on the spot and put it out before any but trifling damage was sustained. The fire is thought to have been caused by an incendiary.

About 2½ o'clock a fire broke out in a row of old wooden stables situated on the east side of Waverly-place, between Amos and Christopher streets, and were all soon destroyed. They were owned by M. & L. Mabey and a Mr. Joseph. Loss about $800. The fire originated from fire-crackers.

The old frame house No. 34 Gouverneur-street, owned by Wm. B. Astor, and occupied by several poor females, was damaged by fire to the amount of about $100.

Miscellaneous.

Processions, civic and military, formed as they are of associated individuals, we suppose, like corporations, are presumed not to have souls, and not having souls, to be incapable of course, of feeling. Considering it therefore, not pertinent to inquire whether the parties forming the procession yesterday, found going through their line of march an easy or somewhat difficult and inconvenient matter. We can only say, that in view of the unmistakable heat, from 10 to 11 o'clock, that, with those who stood so long under the direct rays of the hot sun and looked composedly upon the passing pageant, the degree of patriotism must have been considerably higher than the temperature indicated by Fahrenheit. It could not have been lower therein, or unless one was subjected to unusual curiosity. Old Metropolitan residents, indeed, we observed, were mostly careful to seek the shade. When this could not be effected, with a look of the utmost familiarity and shoulder shrug of indifference, as if to say there was nothing new in it, they gently retired—many doubtless to see how the Prohibitory law was being enforced. But those who had come to New-York for the first time, to "see the Fourth," anxious to gratify their spirit of curious inquiry, and from consequent general absorption in wonder at what they saw, probably were oblivious whether they stood in sun or shade. However, for the labor part or fun of the thing we opine most were fully satisfied with the military display afforded, and did not regret their ultimate egress from the Park as inferred to above. Meanwhile trade in all the manner of edibles and potables offered in the Park had been exceedingly brisk, fry cakes, and for whole trading purchasers, found willing consumers. Pails of iced lemon were speedily emptied. The small man with the small pop-gun was blessed with unprecedented rapidity of customers. The chair weigher's apparatus with its umbrella cover was overburdened with the quick transition of occupants till its fortunate proprietor was nearly overburdened with pennies. Most thriving business was driven by ice cream vendors who decorated their apparatus with such redundancy of miniature American flags enticed all, be their line of trade in whatever special commodity it might chance, no doubt, not from the addition made to their coffers wished "all the year were playing holidays." And the fountain, which, from long disquietude, we supposed had lost its native strength and vigor, was playing with all its pristine might and beauty. Its resuscitation was greeted with evident delight. At noon the larger portion of the throng having left, the scene in the Park was quite rural, stretched lazily upon the grass were groups story-telling or talking politics and the Bible. At intervals were mothers quietly hushing their babies to sleep—two or three we noticed reading—nearly all were smoking, and the boys incessant in setting off their fire crackers—all, indeed, as jolly as they could be. A large number availed themselves the opportunity of viewing Mons. Eyre's painting, representing the Glory of the United States, lately presented to the City, and on exhibition in the Governor's room. At 4 o'clock, a smart shower coming up, served nearly to denude the Park of visitors—as it remained the rest of the day.

BOWLING-GREEN—THE BATTERY.

During the forenoon the fountain in Bowling-green was kept playing, and though wanting the equestrian statue of George IV., in the manner mentioned, served doubtless to waken in the mind of thousands passing it, recollections of "Auld Lang Syne."

From the Battery, at noon, in accordance with the programme of arrangements, a detachment from Brigadier General Yates' brigade fired a National salute. Nothing further occurred at this locality during the day. Availing themselves of the cool and quiet shade, were a goodly number, but not much more so than usual. There was advertised to take place, but no hour mentioned, a grand aquatic entertainment, with exhibition of sundry wonderful feats in the water, and especially to show the alleged superiority of a certain life-saving apparatus in case of shipwreck. The circular tents for the exhibition were partially erected and the apparatus visible, but interdiction having been placed upon the exhibition, it did not occur. Many were anxiously inquiring for it.

WASHINGTON PARADE GROUND—UNION-SQUARE AND OTHER SQUARES.

The up-town public Squares were each in appearance pretty much the counterpart of the others. By the attractions of their shade and as breathing places of more wholesome air than the noxious gases and more or less fetid atmosphere of the hot, crowded streets, they formed nucleuses for comfortable gathering of the multitude. Where were fountains, they were let play, to the diversion and cooling and comfort of those assembled. In all merrily exploded the fire-cracker, and the manifold noisy appurtenances of the glorious Fourth. The grass was permitted to be trod upon and laid upon. Without license, the multiplied poor, but willing to turn an honest penny, could make sale of their diverse edibles and cooling [illegible]. After the procession, as segments of the stray uniformed companies here and there wandered in, this [illegible]

[illegible] took more thriving, and [illegible] imparted to the general animation. [illegible] frequently discoursed bands of music, [illegible] their patriotic airs, and soul-enlivening melodies [illegible] their auditors. The day, indeed, was felt to be a holiday [illegible] universally permitted.

THE FIVE-POINTS.

At noon we passed through this locality, and were surprised at the general quiet manifested. The children of the two mission schools were out on a holiday, and the place was thus minus their inmates. The spotted denizens, judging from the unusual stillness, we concluded must have gone elsewhere also to spend the day.

[illegible] crowded [illegible]. As places of general day resort, these were found very cooling, and with many convenient resting places in their [illegible] of research and sight-seeing.

[illegible]

The frequent showers of rain yesterday contributed in no slight degree to the profit of such places of amusement as were open in the day time. From the fifty-cent theatre down to the six-cent exhibition there was a well-sustained and profitable ebb and flow.

The weather was not so propitious in the evening. People were fagged out, and were glad to avail themselves of an excuse to stay at home. About the time when the fireworks should have been set off there was a brisk shower of rain, and this drove people home rather than to the theatre. Some of the theatres were inordinately crowded,—at the Broadway there was perhaps the largest audience, every one appearing thankfully hot with [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams. The Pyne and Harrison troupe attracted a fine audience, and sang in Donizetti's "Daughter of the Regiment" effectively. In the conclusion of the last act all the leading artistes and a powerful chorus came forward and sang the National Anthem, (the audience did not stand up, although the orchestra set the example.) Popular enthusiasm [illegible] this effort, and it was given with great applause.

There was a great crowd at Burton's day and night, to see Eddy and Chanfrau. But as a kind of compensation there was scarcely any one at the Metropolitan Theatre. According to the latest statistics, 37 was the number.

THE FIREWORKS NO GO.

Individual enterprise carried the day on the Fourth as against the Corporation in the matter of letting off fireworks. The frequent dashes of rain which took place in the afternoon, prevented the display of the large pieces prepared for the occasion under the $4,000 appropriation of the Common Council, in their proper places, and fully thirty thousand people who visited the Park during the course of the evening to see the pyrotechnic display, were disappointed. Large numbers who visited Madison-square, Tompkins-square, Mission-square, the Distributing Reservoir, Carmansville, Harlem, Lamartine-place, and the junction of East Broadway and Grand streets, also to enjoy the pleasure growing out of the City's liberality, by seeing the displays advertised in the programme to take place there, were also disappointed so far as we can learn.

Mr. Robert Grant, the inventor of the Calcium Light, displayed one of his finest lights from the spire of Grace Church. It illuminated Broadway through its whole distance, North and South, a distance of four or five miles. The exhibition was highly successful, and was highly commended by all who saw it.

WISE LIQUOR DEALERS.

We hear that two liquor dealers in the Eleventh Ward yesterday took down their bars and turned their liquor into the streets. They said they would not continue in a business which was contrary to the law of the State. All honor to them.

LONG ISLAND.

The Fourth in Brooklyn.

The day was ushered in with the firing of a national salute from Fort Greene by the veterans of the war of 1812, and the ringing of bells—this jubilant manifestation was repeated at noon and at sunset, half an hour each. At 7 o'clock A. M. the military paraded, taking the route as announced, and were reviewed by his Honor, Mayor Hall, and the members of the Common Council, at the City Hall, at nine o'clock, and soon after were dismissed. The usual demonstrations at large, of letting off fireworks on private account, were as numerous as on any previous occasion, and we are happy to say no very serious accident occurred to mar the festivities of the day. A boy named Wilcox had the fingers of his left hand blown off in front of the post office by the bursting of a pistol which he was firing, and two others had one finger each blown off by premature discharges of pistols in their possession. Several others were injured slightly in different parts of the city.

The excitement was increased about 2 o'clock P. M. by a fire in Jay-street, near Fulton-avenue. The old Mansion House at this place caught fire in the roof from fire-crackers, but was extinguished after the roof had been burnt off. A fight occurred here between the firemen and the police, which at one time bid fair to be serious in its results, but was quelled by the arresting of several firemen. The cause of this disturbance was the refusal of the Chief of Police to admit any person to the burning building without a fireman's uniform on. Many members of the Department, who had gone to the fire without this, felt indignant and endeavored to force an entrance.

About the same time another fire broke out at the corner of York and Charles streets, in building occupied by Mr. Mason. This was also set on fire by fire-crackers, and was extinguished after the roof had been burnt off.

The City Fireworks were let off from the top of the City Hall in the evening, much to the gratification of thousands of citizens who had assembled there. The exhibition was precipitated by the approach of a rain storm, which caused many of those present to reach home wet to the skin.

The National flag was displayed from all the shipping and public buildings in the City—excepting the head-quarters of the King County Liquor Dealers' Association, on Montague-street.

The fear of a disturbance, yesterday entertained by some people, was quite groundless. Everything passed off peaceably; indeed, we cannot remember a celebration of the Fourth which presented such features of order and decorum. Most of the liquor dealers kept their houses closed, although it was, in some instances, not impossible to obtain 'a horn', by applying at the private door. A few dealers made no show of closing until about noon, after which time it was nearly impossible to find any place where liquor could be obtained in the whole City. At night two or three places were open in Fulton-street, but the owners were very choice of strangers, and when they did oblige an old customer, they preferred to do so, as they said, 'out of the original package'—namely, out of a huge demijohn, containing several gallons. It was understood that the members of the Carson League were [illegible] in great force.

Struck by Lightning.

The house No. 12 DeKalb-avenue, Brooklyn, owned by Jacob Brown, and occupied by Mr. B. Stafford, was struck by lightning at 4½ P. M. The house was much shattered; [illegible] thrown several feet; one window frame completely demolished; Mr. S[illegible] window, and passed [illegible] adjoining room. No one was seriously injured. It was strange that it was not set on fire. The chimney was torn to fragments.

How the Fourth was Kept on Board the Hermann.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Fourth of July on board the steamer *Hermann* was celebrated with much spirit. On the evening of the 3d inst. our gentlemanly and efficient captain assembled all the passengers, and to the gay and festive music of the Polk Redowa and Scottische, the dawning hours of the Fourth were ushered in. Upon the stroke of 8 bells, which [illegible] we call the midnight hour, the dancing ceased, and our commander surprised us with festivity as rare as unexpected. The ladies, each with a cavalier attending, had no sooner ascended the quarter-deck than a salute was fired of 13 guns (man-of-war style,) while blue-lights and rockets announced that the 79th advent of our glorious anniversary had dawned on us. Capt. Higgins, at the head of the table, made some well-chosen and appropriate remarks, proposing as the first toast "The health of the babe's sister, Liberty." His toast was responded to by W. C. Hamilton, Esq., of Maryland, and followed by a toast to the health of the commander and his lady, who had contributed in no small degree to the pleasure of the voyage. The health of Mr. R. Vibal, officer of the steamer, was then proposed, and was responded to by that gallant officer.

Sunrise was duly ushered in by a national salute. At 11 o'clock, the Chairman, Mr. P. C. Brewer, of Ohio, introduced W. C. Hamilton, Esq., as Orator of the day, who, after a brief and brilliant oration, proceeded to read the Declaration of Independence, in the presence of the officers, crew and passengers—the former in uniform. At the close of which the "Star-Spangled Banner" was sung.

The passengers then dispersed, only to be called together again to participate in a sumptuous repast, when there was an address of thanks presented to the Captain of the *Hermann*, by Mr. Bant, of Canada.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 3, Horace, son of Horace and Mary M. Brooks, aged 3 years, 7 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 84 Irving-place, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

On Wednesday, July 4, by being drowned while bathing at Acquackanonk, N. J., Alonzo Wilmarth, in the 19th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Friday, July 6, from the residence of his brother-in-law, E. A. Brooks, No. 22 London-terrace, West 23d-st., N. Y.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Hermann*, from Southampton and Bremen—[illegible] Mr. Fechheimer, M. Dormand. Total, 240.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, JULY 4 and 5.

Arrived.

Steamship Hermann, Higgins, from Southampton and Bremen June 20, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Sand.

Steamship Pampero, Auld, New-Orleans 9 ds., via Key West, with mdse. and 70 passengers to master. [illegible]

Ship Mississippi, Allen, Rotterdam June 17, with mdse. and 71 passengers to Boonen, Graves & Co.

Ship Ocean Queen, (packet,) [illegible], London and Portsmouth May 30, with mdse. and 237 passengers to E. E. Morgan. [illegible]

Bark Kate Wheeler, (of Hampden, Me.,) Stiles, [illegible] June 22, with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. [illegible]

Brig Elizabeth, Lindsay, Para 23 ds., with India-rubber, &c., to Corning, Bento & Co.

Schr. George, (of Kennebunk,) Ward, Jeremie, St. Domingo, June 22, with coffee to master.

Schr. Laura Gertrude, (of Beaufort,) Fairchild, Beaufort, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

See THIRD PAGE for the SECOND EVENING EDITION.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL. The Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements [illegible] natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—so well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM for English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 345 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS—MOURNING GOODS—IN ADDITION to our heavy stock, we will offer on Monday, July 2, Black Barege [illegible] per yard; Printed Lawns at [illegible] Fine French Ginghams, [illegible] and all other goods at very reduced prices. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c., CONSTANTLY ON hand, comprising, in part, a large assortment of Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Palliasses, Cots, Bedsteads, Blankets and Comforters, at No. 150 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, wholesale and retail. M. WILLARD, Agent.

A WORD IN SEASON—LOOK TO YOUR WARDROBE in time. Summer has come at last. You can, if you call soon, have a splendid choice from our large stock of Clothing by the season at our usually low prices. DEVLIN & JESSUP, 33 and 35 John-st., cor. Nassau-st.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE Balsam is so certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases [illegible] ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE—THE Chemists endorse this preparation as harmless, and all who [illegible]. It takes a shorter time to apply it than to shave. A lady can change her gray or [illegible] auburn locks to black or brown quicker than she can curl them. It never injures the hair. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

M. VANDERBECK'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, unsurpassed by any in the City. All who have [illegible] should buy them. Nos. 21 and 23 Frankfort-st.

CHAMPAGNE CREMANT. PREMIUM WINE. From Messieurs RUINART, PERE ET FILS, REIMS. An invoice of 300 baskets of this Wine, landing ex ship Helvetia, in excellent order, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by the undersigned, sole owners and importers of this brand in the United States. WHITLOCK, NICHOLS & CO., No. 45 Front-st. W. N. & CO. beg to announce that this Wine, received from one of the first houses in France, was ordered to compete with the best Wines ever sent to this country, and, in the opinion of distinguished judges, the quality is not surpassed by any Wine in the market.

A GENERAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—Attention, Ladies, Gents, and all. Do you want Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, [illegible] Then go to No. 24 Grand-st., corner of Orchard. Here can be found a large and well-assorted stock of every variety of Ladies' Gaiters [illegible] Misses and Children's [illegible] Boys' and Youths' Gaiters and Buttoned Shoes; also, Patent Leather and Calf [illegible] you will be suited. [illegible] JOHN SAMMIS, Proprietor.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1855.

JOB PRINTING.

We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing—Plain and Ornamental, in the very best style, and at low rates. Country Merchants who desire Store Bills or Circulars of any kind, got up in a neat and elegant style, may rely upon entire satisfaction. Orders left at our office will be promptly attended to. RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Three Copies sent for Five Dollars;—Five Copies for Eight Dollars;—Ten Copies for Twelve Dollars;—Twenty Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The Daily Times has a regular circulation of over 37,000, and as a medium for business and general advertising is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

A Word in Reply to the Richmond Enquirer.

The history of the world, where it is not made up of the sad recitals of international and civil wars, finds its chief material in the contests of opinion and passion. Now it is a question of finance, then of religious liberty, again one of trade or politics, or social reformation. There is a great circle permanently marked out, in which the interest of the race may be seen perpetually revolving and agitated, sometimes on a higher and again on a lower elevation, as the age is rude or polished.

It is our good fortune to be engaged for the most part with the problems of peace, and little with the destructive exigencies of war. Many of the problems which baffled the wit of other ages we have successfully solved. The practicability of free institutions, for a time, at least, has been demonstrated. Religious toleration has been amply vindicated. The political equality of men practically acted upon. And yet, after all—strange phenomenon of free society—the great and only truly difficult problem which can now engage the minds of the people of the United States is that of domestic slavery.

The foremost sons of the Old Dominion, those who have succeeded to Washington the author, and to Jefferson the defender of political equality and of freedom on this side the water, recreant to ancient principles, now declare what their fathers deemed a necessary and sad necessity of the times, to be a natural, necessary, and universal element of society.

Such is the retrograde position assumed by the *Richmond Enquirer* on the subject of Slavery, in responding to some remarks which had been made by us vindicatory of the South, its prosperity and morality.

We do not intend to enter into an elaborate defence of free society against the expressions of our able cotemporary, nor yet to attempt an answer to all the ingenious and specious suggestions which are hazarded in defence of an institution which its own heavy weight urges on to its ruin, but the occasion is a suitable one for fresh remembrance of the benignant influences of freedom as contrasted with the withering ones of servitude.

Where the national mind is awake and energetic with the life of intelligence and education, all history shows that there will flourish to a greater or less extent radical and novel ideas and theories, and mental aberrations and extravagances. It is an inevitable condition of the free light of day that some weak eyes should be blinded, or at least dazzled. But these circumstances have no more influence on the general intelligence and virtue of society than the obscurations upon the face of the sun have upon the power of its light and heat to bless and vivify our world.

The sentiment of religious liberty was evolved amid many absurd and fanatical systems. In the Sixteenth Century the sentiment of political equality was surrounded in its origin in England by wild fanaticism, and in France by revolutionary violence; and yet those periods form epochs in the progress of the human mind. Thus much for the rather inconsistent charges of Northern superstition and skepticism of the *Enquirer*. If there be anything of the kind, it is only an evidence of the extraordinary activity of the human mind with us, and sure if the end to be tempered and corrected by that sober, sound and intelligent morality which is interwoven with every fibre of the great body of Northern society, and which enables it with impunity to tolerate in its midst the enunciation of the wildest and most extravagant political and religious theories. The citation of the philosophy of Hobbes, by our cotemporary, "that man is in a state of continual war with his fellows," as capable of conception only in a free society, is unfortunate, seeing that it is only among the savage tribes of Africa that that philosophy is practically exhibited, and that its results are the captives who go to sustain the Slave-trade and build up the institution of Slavery. In regard to the carrying of deadly weapons at the South, although it may not prevail in Virginia and in the more northerly of the Southern States, yet the fact that laws have been enacted in a number of those States to prevent it, and quite recently one in Louisiana, would seem to indicate that such a practice does prevail in certain anciently settled quarters of the South. Be this as it may, to us, at least, the evils of servitude will ever present themselves as palpable and profound. We can see abundant reasons for the necessity of its continuance in the South under existing circumstances. We can absolve our Southern brethren from all censure for such action as may be necessary for their own preservation, and for the preservation of their slaves and of the property of their cultivation under the peculiar and delicate circumstances in which they have been placed by the policy and avarice of another age and nation. But we cannot sympathize with any political system which reckons Slavery as one of its proper and permanent institutions.

That institution has never been consistent with highly civilized life, at least, in modern times, and in that singular compound of barbarism and refinement which made up the civilization of the ancients, the element of Slavery proved one of the chief agents of its dissolution. In modern society, which has been moulded chiefly by the Christian religion, absolute servitude gradually changed into predial, and ultimately wore out imperceptibly. It is quite surprising then to see Christianity, which has been most effective in the extirpation of Slavery in the Old World, claimed as its ally and defender in the new. On the contrary, we trust under its influence to see Slavery gradually and silently wear out on this continent. Our anticipations for the South, but for this expectation, would be of the gloomiest character.

An intellectual, young and vigorous oligarchy, reigning over degraded and ignorant multitudes, may stand and answer moderately well in the present condition of the South. There is still an abundance of food and room for the masses. The reigning classes are as yet unpalsied by luxury and ease, and they exercise leniently and kindly the irresponsible and unmeasured power which they possess.

But will this always be the case? We have no reason to believe it. The South is not exempt from those natural laws which have alternately elevated and ruined other societies. The people there—for so the Slaves, considering their number, may properly be styled—will increase steadily and in a much greater ratio than the oligarchical body which governs them. This our statistics manifest. This latter class will not always retain its youthful vigor and strength. A half century may exhibit the alarming spectacle of an ignorant people, penetrated with a sense of wrong, waxing stronger and stronger in physical power, while the intellect and vigor of those who have kept them in industrious subjection are constantly diminishing.

What would be the issue of such a state of things, we cannot say. We know what has occurred in St. Domingo and in other of the West India Islands. We know, too, that there cannot be perpetual peace where one great class of the people feel the smart of heavy burdens imposed by another.

The whole subject is surrounded with difficulties. Northern men can see with those of the South the impolicy as well as the impossibility of sudden emancipation. Animated by an ardent aspiration for the preservation of the noble fabric of freedom which has been erected on this continent, we regret to see the Richmond *Enquirer* and many of its compeers at the South determinedly maintaining, not that Slavery is an inevitable and painful necessity of the present, but "a natural, necessary and universal limb or element of society."

A Popular Cry.

Down with the Ailanthus trees! New-York is sick at the stomach,—the whole population is poisoned by the nauseating effluvium emitted by the filthy Ailanthus trees which have been planted in all our streets. Where is Mayor Wood, that he does not issue a proclamation against the Ailanthus? What *is the use of arresting all the innocent little* poodle dogs and long-eared spaniels, for fear they should bite somebody in the heel, and *permitting a forest of* nauseating and disease-breeding trees to remain in our streets and public parks? We know a gentleman who recently purchased a house which was surrounded by Ailanthus trees, and the first thing he did after coming into possession of *the property, was to cut down every one of* the rascally trees and to set out in their places some of the beautiful natives of our own forests, and a similar course should be pursued by our City authorities. We heard a resident of Brooklyn Heights complaining yesterday that he had often been annoyed by the cargoes of Peruvian guano, and Buenos Ayrean hides, stored in the warehouses under the Heights, but the two annoyances combined did not begin to be half so nauseating as the odor emitted by the Ailanthus trees under his windows.

Shipping a Crew.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You will oblige many seamen by inserting the following. Seamen are now charged by those who ship them, or those connected with the office, from one to three dollars for a chance to go to sea, and at the same time the owners of the ship are paying the same parties two dollars per man, just double what it was a few years since. Now, Sir, I wish the merchants of this City to see this in its proper light; to look into it, and take measures to effect a radical reform. No reasonable man can deny but it is high time that the present system was done away with. When seamen are scarce, and it is a difficult matter to procure crews for the larger class of vessels, it is a common thing for Shipping Notaries to pay from one to ten dollars over and above the advance to get men. This premium the sailor does not get, but it goes into his landlord's pocket, which the owners pay, it being charged into the ship's bill by the Notary. But how does this work when seamen are plenty and ships scarce? Why, simply the man has to buy his chance, or the landlord does for him, but it will be sure to be found in his account—Debtor to shipping, so much. But do the owners find credit on their bills for men shipped in this way? No, never. Such a bill cannot be found in this City. Well, you say, if this is all true, what remedy is to be applied? It may be remedied in the following manner. Let the master of a ship, a day or two before he sails, hoist his "sack," as in times gone past; let the seamen come on board, be selected by the master or mate, and examined sufficiently to know whether they are seamen or not, and let those who practice fraud go to the notary's and sign the articles, and if the practice of selling or giving away the advance is [illegible] [illegible] hands and they are sent aboard, turn them ashore and procure others in their stead. The way things [illegible] two men [illegible] to go in the same ship, one a well-formed, thorough-going seaman, and who despises the idea of being bought and sold like a bale of cotton; or, in other words, refuses to pay the [illegible] or their agents two or three dollars for a chance to work night and day for 12 dollars, and the other may be a rum-soaked libel on the very name of sailor, but is willing his landlord should pay for his chance, he will be shipped and the good man rejected, simply because he will not put an extra $2 or $3 in the notary's pocket. Merchants and Captains, aye, and those who never saw salt water, talk about sailors being such a low, despicable set of men. It is a great wonder they are not ten times worse under the present system. They are, generally speaking, slaves, bondsmen, of the worst kind, from the moment their feet touches the land until they embark. If he has not the faculty of figuring correctly, so much the worse, and even if he had, a glass of "chain lightning," administered by way of a quietus, scatters his arithmetic to the winds, and the first gleam of consciousness finds him some hundreds of miles from the scene in which he remembers to have last figured, bound, he knows not where, neither the name of the ship. An instance occurs to my mind which illustrates this: The ship ——, bound from New-York to Europe, was nearing the Banks of Newfoundland, when one evening just at dusk the mate was accosted by a man whom he had never seen, with the question, "Will you tell me what ship this is, Sir?" "The ship ——," replied the mate. "Where is she bound?" "To ——." "Oh, my head," moaned the poor fellow; he stared around him for a moment, gave one spring, cleared the rail, and was seen no more. It was the first time the man had been on deck, having been confined to his berth on account of sickness, brought on by the over-dosing of his liberal landlord. There is one thing which will prevent all this, which will raise the now down-trodden sailor to a standard which, of all other men, he most deserves. No other class of men suffer so much, or are so ill used, or poorly fed and paid. I am willing to admit that there are exceptions, but they are few and far between. Some of them, no doubt, have to be hard used to get along with. But who are they, and where did they come from? It is not for the wages that they go to sea, but for the plunder they obtain by robbing their more trusting mates, and oftentimes extending their excursions into the "between decks," and even the cabin. The remedy for all this is to abolish the system of advancing money before it becomes due. Pay them after it is earned, and make it an offence punishable by a fine or imprisonment to sign a ship's articles to proceed on a voyage, which they fail to adhere to, unless by mutual consent, for good and valid reasons.

In conclusion, I would commend this subject to the consideration of the "Board of Commerce," as a matter which may be profitably discussed, as well as many others, in relation to our commerce; for what is the use of ships without men to sail them, and it is reasonable to suppose they would rather have good thorough-going seamen to guard their treasures, and mayhap their lives, than poor, inefficient men, who have been liberally sold, composed for the most part of hod-carriers, tailors, shoemakers, and runaway apprentices, and farmers' boys. And I venture to say, that it is in the power of the ship owning merchants of this country, and without any additional expense to themselves, to establish and keep up as healthy and efficient merchant marine sailors as the world can boast of. Nearly all the laws relating to our merchant marine are over half a century old, and are far behind the age, however adaptable they might have been when eight months was considered a fair passage from Calcutta, and out to the West Indies and back in four months was considered smart work. I say in those days these laws might have answered every purpose, but now necessity demands a thorough overhaul and reorganization of the radically rotten state of things.

SALT WATER.

Julia Pleads for the Ailanthus.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A writer in the Times yesterday, under the head of "*Our Upas Tree*," calls upon every man who has an Ailanthus tree on his premises to destroy it, and thinks they should be removed by a corporation ordinance. Permit me, through your columns, to say a word *per contra*. It is true that there is, for about nine days, when they commence blowing, a disagreeable odor, which, at the same time, is pronounced a very *healthful* one by botanists and physicians. But this, for so short a time, is surely a small evil in comparison with the advantages it affords. It is beautiful to the eye, refreshing as a shade, of quick growth—but above all, it is always *free from those jumping or measuring worms which* destroy so many of our forest trees, and of which, an observer in our City will notice, hardly one escapes their ravages.

I beg leave to "call upon every man who has an Ailanthus tree" on his premises, to nurture it with care, and that it may be an ordinance of the Corporation that every street be planted with them. And this in no spirit of contrariety, but because it would afford an agreeable shade to every pedestrian in the Summer heats, and enable us to walk our streets without fear of those horrid worms falling upon our necks, and crawling into our hair and ears.

JULIA.

Farmer's Club—American Institute.

TUESDAY, July 3, 1855.

THE SIZE OF CATTLE NOW AND THEN.

The usual weekly meeting of this Association took place on Tuesday at noon.

On the screen was an elaborate chalk sketch of the inner face of the left jawbone of the Egyptian sacred Bull. Its identification, as to authenticity, is founded upon the fact of it being accurately copied from the jaw-bone of a "mummied" bull in Doctor Abbott's collection, guaranteed by some of the highest European authorities. The object of the diagram was to show by comparison with the average of the American ox, that there is an appreciable discrepancy between the ancient and modern (not species but) varieties. The measurements of each were given in detail.

The practical inferences sought to be established are, that the limit beyond which certain modes of feeding can go in modifying the osteological development of animals is more confined in its range than has been commonly imagined. No doubt the Egyptian god Apis was well fed.

SELF-CLOSING FAUCETS.

Dr. Field, of Brooklyn, being called to the Chair,

Mr. Tuthill, of Boston, was introduced to the meeting, and proceeded to illustrate and describe certain self-closing "faucets" for the supply of water or other fluids, the peculiarity being that there is no drip nor waste, and also an instantaneous full stream. The contrivance is of very general applicability. Vulcanized rubber forms the internal spring and pushing to close a valve acted upon by pressure with the finger. The simplicity and ingenuity of the contrivance elicited much approbation. It is not liable to get out of order, owing to the elasticity and durability of the rubber. It is patented, and named "Cofin's Patent."

Mr. Meigs observed that the Government once wanted some mail-bags that would not wear out. A number of India-rubber bags were dragged along the road hence to Washington. The metallic fastenings became displaced but the bags were uninjured. The inventor demonstrated its application as a steam valve, in which case the rubber does not come in contact with the steam. Oil decomposes rubber; in this case, also, the same modification of parts is applicable.

Letters were read from the "Croton Aqueduct Department," and from other parties, highly eulogizing this self-closing contrivance, and explaining that the fluid can only run so long as the pressure of the hand is upon the valve. A specimen was promised for the Museum.

THE SIZE OF CATTLE.

Dr. Waterbury then reverted to his diagram to prove that a well fed bullock in the days of the Pharaohs was no bigger than an equally well fed American bullock.

Professor Mapes endeavored to show from his recollection of the figures of the Middle Ages [illegible] certain animals. The weight of an ordinary ox in England was once not more than 300 pounds; now the average was 1,000 pounds. Besides, breeding had reduced the actual, not the relative size of the [illegible] "Bos Taurus." Again, had not the Doctor selected [illegible] specimen [illegible] might have been selected. This single bone was no proof of the average. Belzoni's investigations prove, and all Egyptian sculptures and drawings attest it, that once the relative and actual size of the ox, as compared with man, was smaller than than now.

Dr. Waterbury said there is a natural type of ox, to which varieties will return. [Prof. Mapes admitted.] Dr. W.—And we have no reason to believe that the domesticity of the Egyptian ox had not done much for it. The deposit of fat would do much.

Prof. Mapes—The deposition is not exclusively of fat, the increase is equally that of other structures; (to an extent) it is true, that an animal may be tied up and merely suddenly fattened. Siberia the origin of antique ivory, the bones [illegible] of England, sharks' teeth found in New-Jersey, and other facts, prove the animal races were once larger than now. As to man, it was a fact that the chain-plate, and mail-encasements at the Eglintown tournament required to be let out and made larger, to accommodate the supposed puny descendants of the Middle Ages.

Dr. Waterbury said "the mastodon," for it was not an elephant, was extinct, and that Siberian illustration was not to the purpose.

Prof. Mapes contended that the present crocodile degeneration of the Saurians was no indication of species, nor any impeachment of his argument.

PEAR TREES.

The conversation then turned on the pruning of pear trees and the best method of determining the quantity and kind of blossom to be removed.

Prof. Mapes said that when pears are growing, those that touch might advantageously be removed.

The Chairman related his experience. This year he had not pinched off a single blossom, but the trees spontaneously threw off the excess. Much ought to be left to nature.

Prof. Mapes said the depth of hole, and the supply of proper chemical pabulum was all important, but the pear tree takes in more water than other trees; a dry, thin mulch that keeps the sun from Summer blight is very necessary.

J. Payne Lowe said that the beetle known to naturalists as the [illegible] much injury to the pear tree by feeding upon the leaves. During the day these insects secrete themselves by drawing together some leaves, and may be seen flying about during evening and morning twilight. This insect finds a place among the group known as "Ruffles," in consequence of the [illegible] appearance of the head and thorax.

In order to prevent in part the ravages of this insect, if the trees frequented by them be shaken, they will fall to the ground from which they may be taken and destroyed, and this will prevent very materially their rapid increase.

The Chairman expressed his belief that neither Summer nor Winter blight will occur where the soil is deep and well supplied with the proper materials that are needed. The application of the mineral constituents of the pear (chiefly superphosphate of lime) was essential. If nothing be used but ordinary fermenting stable manure, the fruit will soon degenerate. He commended the use of the improved superphosphate on cabbages, and, from his own observation, to wheat, especially on Long Island, where it had been said nothing but horse manure would enable the sandy soil to yield wheat. Experiment proved that wheat there would not cost $6 per bushel!

Dr. Waterbury asked if the superphosphate was ammoniated?

In reply, the Chairman said, that from a quarter to a third of Peruvian guano was used with it.

Adjourned to the 17th inst., the subject then being "Market Gardening."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS.

Fever and Ague.—Rev. R. L. Fraser, Pastor M. E. Church, acknowledges the following:

C. D. Deshler—*Dear Sir:* We, the undersigned, citizens of the village of Frankfort and vicinity, [illegible] of your Anti-Periodic Pills. Having used them in our families, it is no more than an act of justice to you, Sir, to say that our expectations were more than realized. Our Chills and Fever were [illegible] overcome, and our appetites and health restored by their mild but potent agency; and we hesitate not to say, that, in the cure of Fever and Ague, it is our honest opinion they far exceed every other medicine with which we are acquainted. We cordially recommend them to all suffering from this most disagreeable disorder.

J. W. DAVISON, R. M. PIERSON,
JOHN WILLIAMS, HIRAM ELWOOD,
JANE HESS, SAMUEL PHILLIPS,
R. M. TISDALE, JOHN B. SPERLING.

Dear Sir: Three of the above subscribers are worthy members of my church, and all of them are persons of good judgment, respectability, and truth. And what is more, I have reason to know that their certificate is true.

Yours truly, R. L. FRASER, Pastor M. E. Church, Frankfort Circuit, Black River Conference.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 22, 1854.

DESHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Depot, No. 311 Broadway. Also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., [illegible] & CO., STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

THE POPULARITY OF ANY NEW AND [illegible] Good Medicine seems to [illegible] LER'S New Discovery for the Cure of Fever and Ague upon the old and [illegible] Diseased and forgotten remedies have been revived, and even new ones invented, in the hope that the sale of DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS might be [illegible] by them.

Sold at the Depot, No. 311 Broadway; also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., [illegible] & CO., C. H. RING, STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBINS, A. B. & D. SANDS, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 until 5,—treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—IT IS A FACT known to thousands, that one of the great clothing houses in New-York is making extensive sales of Summer coats and vests, made in a style of perfect excellence never approached before. [illegible] I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING FOR SUMMER.—Can be found, for durability and style unsurpassed, at the extensive Clothing Emporium of ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway. [illegible] No. 441 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 [illegible] S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

KNOX'S NEW ESTABLISHMENT, No. 533 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. [illegible]

TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS.—WE WILL offer on Monday, July 2, our [illegible] E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

GREAT ATTRACTION IN SUMMER HATS.—[illegible]

BOSTON PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, [illegible]

SECOND EVENING EDITION.

THURSDAY, THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

Attempt to Storm Sebastopol.

The Allies Repulsed with Great Slaughter.

CONSOLS DECLINED TO 94 3-4.

Cotton Dull and Lower—Breadstuffs Steady.

By the House Printing Telegraph—Office 21 Wall-st.

HALIFAX, Thursday, July 5.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America*, Capt. LANG, arrived at this port yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon, and will be due at Boston at an early hour on Friday morning.

Her mails will doubtless reach New-York on Friday afternoon.

The *America* brings dates from Liverpool to the 23d June, three days later than received by the *Hermann*.

The news is scanty, but in the highest degree important.

The Allies had met with a serious check before Sebastopol.

On the 18th of June the French and English respectively attacked the Malakoff and Redan towers, but were both repulsed with great slaughter.

The details could not be looked for before the end of June, and in the meantime private advices of the most serious description were agitating the public mind.

According to one account, the British loss alone was not short of four thousand, including among the killed General CAMPBELL, and upwards of seventy other officers.

Contradictory rumors prevailed, and it was thought that the above was somewhat exaggerated.

In the British Parliament, Mr. ROEBUCK had moved a vote of censure against the Ministry.

A large new French Loan was to be immediately negotiated.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market, depression had succeeded the buoyancy lately exhibited—and, with a very limited demand, prices had considerably declined—in some cases to the extent of one farthing ₩ lb. The week's business was restricted to some 24,000 bales, mostly for the trade.

BREADSTUFFS, with the exception of INDIAN CORN, which had slightly advanced, ranged at about the rates current on the departure of the *Baltic*.

PROVISIONS generally were steady at former quotations.

The London Money Market was still easier, and Consols had declined to 94¾.

[The details of the news will be published on Friday morning.]

Serious and Fatal Riot in Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Thursday, July 5.

Yesterday evening as a procession of firemen, Turners and others was parading the streets, a difficulty arose between one of the Turners and a boy, when an alarm was sounded by the Turners, and they all rushed back assaulting and throwing stones at the people in the streets. The riot then became general, and the Turners being armed with revolvers, commenced firing upon the crowd. Over a dozen pistols were discharged, and one young man was so severely wounded that he died within half an hour. Many others were badly injured by shots and stones, but none, it is believed, fatally. The police have arrested 24 Turners, against whom public opinion is very decided, as there appears to have been no excuse whatever for their conduct.

The Fourth of July in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 5.

Yesterday passed off in accordance with the published programme, and owing to a refreshing breeze more than the usual comfort was experienced. Quite a number of accidents occurred from gunpowder explosions, and the driver of an express wagon was thrown from his seat and killed. The boat races were witnessed by immense crowds.

The first race with fancy boats, rowed by youths under eighteen, was won by the *Battery Pet*, of New-York; and the *G. D. Westervelt*, and *J. D. R. Putnam*, both likewise of New-York, won the respective races in which they were engaged. The race between amateur club boats, was won by the *Maid of Erin*, of St. John, N. B.

The Fourth in Montpelier, &c.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, July 5.

The celebration of the Fourth in this city brought together about ten thousand people. The oration was delivered by C. W. HILLARD.

Ex-Governor EATON, of this State, and late Professor in Middlebury College, died this morning.

The Fourth at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 5.

The celebration yesterday passed off very quietly here. There were no public ceremonies. JACOB GOULD, a little carrier for the Philadelphia Post-Office, was drowned while bathing at Absecum.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, July 4.

The Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner met here to-day—Hon. J. GLANCY JONES presiding. ARNOLD PLUMMER, of Venango, received the nomination on the third ballot. The Committee on Resolutions made two reports—that of the majority avoids the Liquor Law and the Nebraska question, but the minority report takes strong ground on both subjects. The majority report was adopted by a vote of [illegible] to 15, after being amended by the insertion of a resolution against negroes voting.

The Explosion of the Steamer Lexington—Forty Lives Lost.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 5.

The explosion of the steamer *Lexington*, previously reported, occurred near Stephensport during the up trip on Sunday last, and out of the whole number on board only one escaped uninjured, excepting the ladies, all of whom were saved. About forty are reported to have been killed.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 4.

The steamer *Lexington* was bound from St. Louis to Louisville, and her boilers exploded at 3 A. M. on Saturday, four miles from Rome. The wreck burned with great rapidity to the water's edge. The *D. A. Given* came to the assistance of the *Lexington*, and succeeded in saving all the ladies and children on board.

It is believed that as many as 25 lives were lost and 20 or 30 others injured; among the latter Capt. TABB was badly scalded. The boat was an old one, and her cargo consisted of 250 bales of hemp [illegible].

Know-Nothing Ratification at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 4.

The Know Nothings held a meeting last night to ratify the action of the Philadelphia Convention. An imposing procession took place. Speeches were made by Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, President BARNWELL, Gen. PILCHER, Mr. PRENTICE, and others. Great enthusiasm was manifested, and the crowd was estimated at 10,000 persons.

Destructive Fire in Baltimore, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 5.

Last evening the pork-packing establishment of ROBSON & Co., was totally destroyed by fire. It was one of the largest houses in the city.

Yesterday's celebration passed off here with much animation and without any accident of note.

The Southern Mail is in from all points as late as due.

Fire at Farmington, Conn., &c.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, July 4.

The dwelling-house of EDWARD TILLOTSON, at Farmingdale, was destroyed by fire last night with most of its contents. Loss, $3,200; insured for $2,000.

A boarding-house of the Carpet Company, in Tompkinsville, was also burnt this morning.

Arrival of the Cahawba, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 3.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from New-York direct, arrived here to-day.

The Nicaragua steamship line has been abandoned. The *Daniel Webster* left here on Saturday for New-York, and the *Prometheus* will leave on the 15th inst., after her return from San Juan.

MERRICK, the Know-Nothing candidate, is elected Chief Justice of Louisiana.

The Mail Robbery at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Wednesday, July 4.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court have indicted DENNISON, who was arrested a few days since, charged with robbing the mails. His bail has been fixed at $5,000.

Loss of a Schooner on Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 5.

The schooner *Mansfield*, bound from Milwaukie to Oswego, with a cargo of 10,000 bushels of wheat, came in collision on Thursday with the schooner *Telegraph*, and the former immediately sun[k].

Departure of the Asia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 4.

The Cunard steamer *Asia* sailed at noon to-day, with 201 passengers for Liverpool, and 13 for Halifax. She also took out $881,000 in specie.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 5.

Our Money market is unchanged. Stocks dull, at following quotations. Reading Railroad, 46¾; Morris Canal, 15; Long Island Railroad, 17¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45¼; Pennsylvania Fives, 87¼.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 5.

The COTTON market is dull, with a declining tendency; the sales to-day were 1,500 bales, at 10c.@10½c. for middling. FLOUR dull, with a declining tendency. The quotations are $7 50@$8 for superfine, to $8 25 for fancy. Keg LARD is quoted at 11½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 3.

COTTON easier but not quotably lower. Market dull. Sales about 1,500 bales. FLOUR is quoted at $8@$8 25.

CHARLESTON, Monday, July 2.

COTTON has declined ⅛c. to ¼c. Sales to-day 700 bales.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS.

The Fourth at West Point.

Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON related that a certain individual, writing a "Natural History of Iceland," had one book specially devoted to the subject "*Of Owls in Iceland*," the first and only chapter of which consisted of the sentence, "There are no owls in Iceland." In like manner, the historian of the glorious Fourth, writing on the celebration at West Point, might briefly record, "There was no celebration at West Point." In truth, the demonstrations here have been very few and far between of late years. Precisely at noon there was a salute of thirteen guns in honor of the original number of the States when Independence was declared.

But there were "lots of fun" outside. One capital joke occurred, amusing to all except the sufferers. New-York sent a steamboat full of persons, bound on an excursion to West Point, where (they had been told) the day was to be honored with considerable *éclat*. They had a glorious voyage up the river—in beauty worth a dozen Rhines, in commercial position and utility worth a score of Thameses. They arrived at West Point landing-place, a right merry company. But there they were met with a ruthless standing-order which prohibits the landing of excursionists—*as sich!* So they had to cross the river to GARRISON's Ferry, where they were transferred to the compact ferry steamer, the *Putnam*, (so called, we presume, in honor of the county in which Judge GARRISON's homestead and landed estate are situated,) and were then taken across the river again, and landed without opposition—as ferry passengers! They rushed *en masse* up to the Military Academy; they saw the white tents of the cadets picturesquely parcelled on the fine *plateau*; they discovered that there were no particular manifestations in honor of the day, they surrendered themselves to ROE's Hotel, which had been provisioned as if it were a besieged fortress. They obtained refreshment, *ad libitum*, but when they called for "strong waters" (as is the custom of excursionists on an afternoon,) were informed that Captain ROE kept a Temperance house, and, besides, would never violate the anti-drink law, which make champagne drinking next door to a capital felony, and places brandy and water imbibation only a degree or two below larceny.

Our reporter wisely kept on the east side of the river. He went by the Hudson River Road, and though heaps of passengers had been disgorged at various stopping places along the line, reached Garrison's Ferry at the exact minute promised on the yellow time bill. (President SLOAN and Superintendent SYKES have made the arrivals so regular that people set their watches by them, in preference of the sun, which sometimes does not *shine*, whereas, they always do.) After a satisfactory dinner, he was taken a series of drives, behind a pair of two-fifties, to see the beautiful Highlands and river views which abound in Putnam County. He saw the Indian Falls, and beautiful they are. He saw all sorts of landscapes and water-'scapes. He looked from the top of the Iron Rock. He noticed that cherries appear to be the staple (roadside) produce of Putnam County. He took tea from the identical table, and beneath the shadow of the south verandah, at which WASHINGTON himself sat, in the war of Independence, nearly seventy years ago, and what further happened to him remains to be related in his Autobiography—in nine folio volumes. Only, as a memorable matter, he may say, that with the exception of a very small flare-up, consisting of a five cent packet of Chinese squibs, he happily did not smell powder during the whole day.

TO NEWBURG.

A considerable number of citizens went up by two excursion-boats to Newburg, and the cars were loaded continuously. The Maine Liquor Law was rigidly observed—no person drinking anything strong whatever, *except on the sly*. The general practice of the day, however, seemed to be considerably "on the sly."

AT YONKERS.

Not a drop of liquor to be had—quiet, pleasant times—fireworks before GETTY's in the evening. The cars ran off the track below Yonkers, and the passengers enjoyed the rain.

THE RIVER.

The squall in the afternoon stripped several sloops of their sails and laid one flat on her side. No serious losses to anybody, however. When the rain came down at the heaviest the boat laid to—and took it.

Three boys, on the corner of Tenth-avenue and Eighteenth-street, named COLWELL, IRVIN and MCCOY, were firing off pistols, when one of their powder flasks caught fire by some accident or another and exploded, severely injuring the boys in the hands and face. They were immediately taken home and attended to.

A woman, named MARY O'CONNOR, was sun struck yesterday and taken to the City Hospital.

A man, named WM. O'CONNOR, in the Fifth Ward, had his face badly burned by the bursting of a powder-flask. He was conveyed to the Hospital.

A child, seven years of age, named ELLEN LILLY, whose parents reside at No. 108 Avenue D, was run over by one of the Avenue C and Houston-street Line of Stages, yesterday, and killed almost instantly. Those who observed the occurrence say it was purely accidental.

A party of gentlemen at Mount Vernon, while engaged in firing a salute in honor of the Fourth, had one of their number named RAYNOR severely injured, by the premature discharge of a cannon. RAYNOR was ramming home the cartridge when the explosion took place, and his hands were severely injured, possibly crippled for life.

MOUNT VERNON.

The citizens of the adjoining town of Mount Vernon celebrated our national anniversary with unusual spirit. The ladies of the Dutch Reformed Church of that place gave an entertainment, the Declaration of Independence was read and patriotic addresses delivered. The proceeds of the dinner and other luxuries are to be appropriated to the liquidation of the debt of the church. At night there was a splendid display of fireworks, under the immediate direction of WM. H. OAKLEY, Esq.

Fire in Prince-street—Narrow Escape from Suffocation.

Shortly after 12 o'clock last night, a fire broke out on the first floor of building No. 138 Prince-street, occupied by Mr. J. C. STONE, as a fancy store, in which was stored a quantity of monster fireworks. The alarm was soon given, and the police of the Eight Ward and firemen were quickly on the ground. Owing to the material within the store, the flames made rapid headway, and an immense quantity of suffocating smoke soon filled the building, and spread about so much as to retard the labors of the firemen and police. Two families occupied the upper part of the building—that of Mr. JAMES NAGLE and Mr. BEEBE were in bed and asleep at the breaking out of the fire. Their danger was, of course, most imminent, as all hopes of escape by the stairs were cut off by the flames and smoke. This fact created terrible excitement among those collected on the outside, who took speedy means for rescuing, if possible, those in peril. Finally, with much difficulty, the firemen succeeded by means of their ladders in reaching the second story, into which they went, and by groping on their hands and knees reached the beds of the sleepers, carried them to the window, aroused them, and with the assistance of the policemen and firemen on the outside, lowered them to the sidewalk. The persons thus saved were Mr. and Mrs. BEEBE, and Mr. and Mrs. NAGLE and their two daughters, two sons, and their niece. Some of the occupants of the building thus aroused, in their excitement and haste to escape, were somewhat injured. Miss MARGARET NAGLE leaped from the second story to the ground, injuring her back and hips, and sprained both her ankles. Miss ELLEN NAGLE, while descending from the second story, got her feet entangled in the rungs of the ladder and fell to the ground, spraining both her ankles. She was also otherwise injured, though not seriously. Their cousin, Miss MARY ANN ——, was badly bruised about the shoulders and head, while effecting her escape.

After the above named person had been rescued, it was ascertained that another person—a son of Mr. VOYLES—was yet within the building in his bed-room, on the attic. A few daring firemen again darted into the building, and reached the attic where they found the young man soundly asleep, unconscious of his danger, and the room filled with a dense and suffocating smoke. He objected decidedly to being aroused from his slumbers, and resisted strongly his rescuers, who were conveying him in their arms down to the second floor, and asked them "what they meant—what they were going to do then?" He was soon made conscious of the state of affairs, however, and speedily reached the street, greatly exhausted as were also the gallant fellows who had saved him.

So overpowering was the smoke that the rescuers were compelled to drop three times one of the females whom they were conveying, and rush to the window to catch a breath of the fresh air.

The gallant firemen who more particularly distinguished themselves on this occasion, by thus saving so many lives, are THOMAS O'BRIEN, CHARLES WILSON and LEVI D. WHITE, of Hose Company No. 56; GARDENER VAN BENNT, of Engine No. 11; and a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, whose name our Reporter was unable to ascertain.

The damage to the building was not very extensive. The whole of the store premises and first story were "gutted," and the basement part was more or less damaged by water.

Mr. STONE's loss amounts to $1,000,—$900 on stock and $100 on furniture. He is insured for $1,000 in the Lorillard Insurance Company. Mr. NAGLE's loss amounted to $500. Mr. BEEBE's loss is small.

Additional Fires.

About 9¾ o'clock, P. M., a fire was discovered issuing from the fourth story of No. 250 Washington-street, occupied by WAINRIGHT & SAYRES, as a wool and willow-ware store. The fourth story and roof were entirely destroyed.

At 10:40 o'clock, P. M., a fire broke out on the roof of tenement house No. 9 Essex-street, but it was soon extinguished and with trifling damage.

The building on the corner of Vesey and Greenwich streets, occupied as a store and dwelling, was discovered on fire at 10½ o'clock, P. M. It was put out without much damage.

At 11½ o'clock a fire broke out in the fourth story of a building in the rear of No. 72 Fourth-street, occupied by SULLIVAN D. HENNELLY as a lock factory. It proceeded from the furnace. Damage trifling.

At one o'clock this morning a fire occurred in the basement of No. 92 Warren-street, occupied as a patent medicine manufactory. The upper portions of the building were occupied as a dining saloon and for offices. The firemen were on the ground immediately and confined the flames to the basement, which was not much damaged.

First Arrest under the Prohibitory Law.

CHARLES H. SMITH, proprietor of the Globe Hotel, in Howard-street, was yesterday arrested, and brought before Judge BIRDSALL, of the Marine Court, on a charge of violating the new Prohibitory law. He gave bonds for his appearance, to answer the charge when called upon.

Cricket on the Fourth.

A match was played at Hoboken between twenty-two members of the New-York and St. George's Club. There was a good may friends of Cricket on the ground, and if the weather had not proved treacherous they would have had a good day's sport. A very heavy thunder storm between 3 and 4, which nearly blew the tent down and wetted all who took shelter under its roof, put a stop to the day's play in the middle of the second innings. Score:

WALKER'S SIDE.

1—Walker b Wright	10
2—Sams b Richards	27
3—Fletcher b Wright	[illegible]
4—Daily b Wright	3
5—White c and b Wright	[illegible]
6—Hindbaugh c Cayp b Wright	6
7—Wild run out	[illegible]
8—Montgomery b Sharp	[illegible]
9—Sherry b Sharp	[illegible]
10—Gothwaite not out	[illegible]
11—A. Holmes b Sharp	1
Byes, 6; Wide Balls, 3	13
Total	96

SHARP'S SIDE.—SHARP b FLETCHER, 32; WRIGHT run out, 7; MAXWELL not out, 12; SPINEY not out, 21; byes, 11; leg byes; wide balls, 6; no-ball; two wickets for 89 runs. The other players did not have an opportunity of showing off, and we must chronicle their deeds another day. The names were—CUYP, HYAM, RICHARDS, PERRIN, RICHARDSON, B. and C. HALTON.

Display of Fireworks Designed for the Fourth of July.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Common Council for the celebration of the Fourth of July give notice that the display of fireworks designed for the evening of the Fourth instant, but postponed in consequence of the unfitness of the weather, will take place on Monday evening next, the 9th inst. Should the weather that evening also prove unfavorable the display will be further postponed until the first fair evening thereafter, succeeding a fine afternoon. By order,

CHAS. H. HASWELL, Chairman.

C. H. TUCKER, Secretary.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 5.

$5,000	Missouri 6s....s3m	85	100	Cumb. Coal Co....s3	29
1,000	do.	84½	150	do.	29
15,000	do....b3	87	100	do....s60	29
15,000	Louisiana 6s	94½	50	do....b30	29
10,000	do....s3m	94	100	N. Y. Cent. R. R....b30	101
5,000	do.	94½	100	do....c	101
5,000	Virginia 6s	98	100	do....s60	101
4,000	Indiana State 5s	85	100	do....s30	101
6,000	do.	85	200	do....c	101½
1,000	Erie 2d Mtge Bds.	95	100	do....s30	101
5,000	Erie Bonds of '75	91	100	do....s3	101
11,000	do.	91	150	do....b60	101
1,000	Hud. Riv. 2d M. Bs	91	350	do.	101
4,000	Hud. Riv. 3d M. Bs	78	150	do....b30	101
3,700	do.	78	5	Mich. Cen. Railroad	96
4,000	do.	78	25	do....b60	96
12,000	Mich. S. Con. Bds.	105	700	Erie Railroad....s12m	50
2,000	Goshen Line	85	50	do....b3	52½
5,000	Ill Cen. R.R. Bds.	85	750	do.	52
15,000	do....b60	85	200	do....s30	52
2,000	do.	85	450	do....b3	52
20,000	do.	85	250	do....b60	52
10,000	do....s60	85	300	do....b60	52
2,500	do....b30	85	150	do....b10	52
5,000	do....b3	85	100	do....b15	52
1,500	N.Y. Cen. R R Bds	91	200	do....s60	51½
500	N Y Central 7's	100	100	do....b10	51½
4,000	T.H & A 1st mge Bs	92	200	do....b3	51½
5	Hanover Bank..ex div	98	350	do.	51½
25	O. L. & T. Co ex.div.	99	750	do.	51½
100	Nicara. Tran.Co....s60	18	150	do....b30	51½
100	do....b60	18½	100	do....b60	52
100	do....s3	18½	100	do....s60	51½
600	do....s3	18	100	do....b3	51½
50	do....b10	18½	100	Harlem Railroad	29½
50	do....s10	18	200	do....s60	29
400	do....s60	17½	100	do.	29½
100	do....c	17½	16	Mich.So. & N.Ind. Con.	97½
600	do....s3	17½	75	Panama Railroad	101
100	do....s60	17½	30	Rome Watertown R.R.	74
100	do....s60	17½	650	Illinois Cen. R.R....b3	98
100	do....b10	17½	10	do.	98
500	Gard. Gold Mine btw	1	100	Cleve & Toledo R.R.	93
1000	Reading Railroad....b30	93	82	do.	92
100	do....s10	93	100	do....b60	93
300	do....s30	93	300	do....b60	93
50	do....b10	93	50	do.	93
100	do....c	93	300	do....b30	93
100	do.	93	50	do.	93
50	do....c	93	25	Chicago & R. I. R.R.	97
300	do....s3	93			

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, JULY 4 and 5

Cleared.

Ship—Brewster, Weeks, Jacksonville, J. W. C. Lord.

Schooners—Isabella, Faulkin, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Ben, O'Neal, Wilmington, J. S. Powell; J. B. Spofford, Losey, City Point, C. H. Pierson.

Arrived.

Ship Shamrock, Drume, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. and 125 passengers to W. & J. F. Tapscott & Co.

Ship Stephen F. Austin, Clark, Galveston 25 ds., with cotton to J. H. Brower. Sld. in co. with bark D. Godfrey, for Boston.

Bark Helena, (Br.,) Coppin, Leghorn 75 ds., with mdse. to order.

Bark Caroline, Sherwood, Charleston 4 ds., with cotton to Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Kong Sverre, (Nor.,) Fischer, fm Bergen (Norway) April 20, to ballast and 175 passengers to order.

Bark B. Giddings, Ross, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar to M. H. Taylor & Co.

Bark Lacerne, Liscomb, Lisbon 45 ds., via St. Ubes, with salt to J. A. Machado.

Brig Industry, Bradbury, Machias 9 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Mason B. Davis (of Bath River,) Baker, Galveston 28 ds., with cotton to Wadleigh & Knox.

Brig Col. W. Congreve, Coggins, Santa Cruz, Cuba, 17 ds., with molasses, &c., to master.

Brig Red Warrior, (of Bristol, Me.,) Cox, Havana, June 28, with sugar to master.

Brig Lancaster, (of Boston,) Harriman, Matanzas 8 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Florence, Ray, Nuevitas 9 ds., with mdse. to Peck & Church.

Brig Caroline, Ranchfield, Cumberland, N. S., 10 ds., with ship timber to Sargent & Co.

Brig E Drummond, Dunham, Trinidad 13 ds., with molasses to Howell & [illegible].

[illegible]

Sloop—Wilson, Longstreet, Virginia.

Schr. Mary ——, Virginia, with pine wood.

Signals, &c.

June 28, off Cape Florida, was seen ship Sultana, from New-Orleans for New-York.

May 2, lat. 2 S., lon. 24 15, ship Corinna, of and from Boston for San Francisco, 42 ds. out.

Foreign Ports.

At Elsinore, June 28, schr. Gil Blas, of New-Haven, for New-York, [illegible].

At Para, June 13, brig Brunswick, of and for Salem in 10 ds. At Para, June 20, schr. John Elliot, for Boston in 8 ds.; Seaman, for [illegible] in 5 ds.

At Santa Cruz, June 18, bark Hill, for Cork, next day.

At Matanzas, July 11, barks Pointer, Sturdevant, for New-York in 5 ds.; Chevalier Knight, for do. do.; brig Ida, for New-York [illegible].

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A two-story house pleasantly situated on Washington-av., in Bath-field, about [illegible] Morrisania. Is 20x30, and lot 50x120 feet. [illegible] would sell at a bargain. Inquire at No. 65 William-st. J. C. FERRIS, JR.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story and basement brick house, with cellar, gas, &c., situated in the most pleasant part, No. 86 Washington st., in Hoboken. Terms easy. Apply on the place.

ASTORIA.—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—[illegible] miles from the ferry, with splendid view of the river and bay. The house is nearly new, and contains [illegible] closets and cellar, marble mantels, [illegible] blinds, &c. Also, stable, carriage and other out buildings, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out, [illegible] fruit, ornamental trees and shrubs; [illegible] good order. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 21 Washington-[illegible], Hoboken.

FOR SALE, OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD FARM IN NEW-JERSEY, OR MERCHANDISE.—[illegible] house, containing 11 rooms, with gas, [illegible] and pleasantly situated on [illegible] and Hicks sts., South Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of J. A. LYDECKER, No. 130 Columbia-st., corner of Union, South Brooklyn.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUILDERS OR ANY PERSON OR COMPANY DESIROUS OF ENGAGING IN THE MARBLE BUSINESS.—The subscriber offers for sale his inexhaustible quarry of white marble, situated 54 miles north of New-York, near the Harlem Railroad at South Dover Station. Said quarry has been worked for grave and monument stones for the last 25 years; is the best, [illegible] in the States for building purposes; [illegible] for buildings and purity of whiteness [illegible] worked and easy of access—not troubled with water. It is situated on and adjoining a farm of about 100 acres of land, that is well adapted for both pasturing and tilling purposes; is not inferior to any farm in the county and will be sold with said quarry, if desired. Also to be sold with said quarry, about 15 acres of land, on which there are two good dwelling houses, barn, mechanic shops, and a variety of grafted fruit, and a never-failing water power, on which there is a grist mill in good repair, a mill for sawing marble, until the past season on the most improved plan, and is in the most substantial manner, with six gangs of saws. Also a large quantity of marble in the rough and sawed, which will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

E. A. PRESTON.

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS AND LUMBER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—A valuable lumbering property, situate in [illegible] Co., N. Y., consisting of 1,800 acres of heavily timbered land, mostly white pine and oak, three saw mills in full and complete operation—can by water and two by steam—making 30,000 feet in 24 hours; oxen, horses, trucks, [illegible] wagons, chains, bars, cooking tools and everything in full equipment for a large milling and lumbering establishment. [illegible] acres under cultivation, and fully cropped and stocked. This property is offered for sale all or entirely, and is believed to be one that can be recommended to any one desiring a [illegible] for doing a large business. [illegible] For further particulars, &c., inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Buildings, Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—On the [illegible] side of Long Island, containing about [illegible] acres, accessible by railroad and steamer from New-York. On the premises is a modern and commodious dwelling house, with orchard, garden and all necessary out-buildings; also, numerous and well-arranged farm buildings, all new. The neighborhood is [illegible] beauty of situation and facilities [illegible] advantages [illegible] A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For particulars apply to E. LEWIS & MORRIS & CO., No. [illegible] Front-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due in this City, on the 1st day of July, 1855, on the following named Securities, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 2d proximo, at the office of the undersigned on presentation of the coupons, viz.:

THE BONDS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA FOR BANKING PURPOSES, issued in 1834, being the $390,000 Loan, 5 per cent.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, PA., issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, issued to the PITTSBURG AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHANY, PA., issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MARIETTA, OHIO, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF WHEELING, VA., issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-ALBANY, IND., issued to the NEW-ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE TOWN OF HARMER, OHIO, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.

THE BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the COLUMBUS AND XENIA RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF GREENE COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the COLUMBUS AND XENIA RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF STARK COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF RICHLAND COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., Special Loan of $75,000, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., issued to the PITTSBURG AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.

ROSS COUNTY, (OHIO,) BONDS, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

ATHENS COUNTY, (OHIO,) BONDS, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

WASHINGTON COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

VAN WERT COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

ALLEN COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

ALLEN COUNTY (INDIANA) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

CRAWFORD COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF CHAMPAIGN COUNTY (OHIO) issued to the COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 1st Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, 1st Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY INCOME BONDS, 10 per cents.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

New-York, June 27, 1855.

OFFICE OF MICH. SO. AND NOR. IND. R. R. Co., No. 12 William-st., New-York, June 18, 1855.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. on the old Stock of this Company has been declared by the Board of Directors, out of the profits of the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives in cash, at this office, on and after the 16th day of July next.

The semi-annual interest at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum on the Construction Stock of this Company, due 1st July next, will be paid as above, on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next.

The Transfer Books of Old Stock will close on the 30th inst., and open on the 16th July, and the Transfer Books of Construction Stock will close on the 22d inst., and open on the 2d July. By order of the Board.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 167 Chambers-st.—NEW-YORK, June, 1855.—At a meeting of the Trustees, it resolved that under the provisions of the by-laws, an interest be and hereby is declared for the six months ending the 1st July next, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and upwards, payable on and after the third Monday of July next.

Also, that an extra dividend be now declared for July next, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the usual half yearly interest allowed to depositors at that period; such extra interest or dividend to be calculated on the same principle and made payable to depositors or passed to their credit, at the same time with the said July interest.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

JAS. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the Road for the current six months, payable on and after the 16th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock this day, until the 16th day of July next, inclusive.

The Interest on the Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of July, will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons, on and after the 2d July.

By order of the Board of Directors,

FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all amounts entitled thereto for the last six months, payable on and after the 16th instant. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All deposits made on or before 10th inst. will draw interest from the 1st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
R. D. VAN PELT, }

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that the semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months before the 1st July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 16.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

Bank open for business MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & ASHTABULA R. R. Co.

NOTICE.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared out of the net earnings, for the six months ending June 30, 1855, payable to the stockholders on the 25 day of July next, at the Office of the Treasurer in Cleveland Ohio, in currency or by sight check on New York, at the option of the stockholders respectively. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th of June to 26 July, 1855. By order of the Board.

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AGENCY—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the January and July (1855) installments of interest upon the Stocks of the State of Illinois, will be paid at the Agency of the State, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of July next. The installments, (at the rate of $15 per $1,000 each,) will be applied upon the following Coupons from I. and M. Canal Bonds: Coupon of Jan. 1850, from Old $1,000, £250 and £100 Bonds; Coupon of July 1850, from £225 Sterling Bonds. Coupon of July, 1849 and Jan. 1850, from Bonds of 1847.

JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The COUPONS falling due on the 1st of July next, on the SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF COVINGTON, Ky., guaranteed by the COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on MONDAY, the 2d of July, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

S. J. WALKER, Treasurer,

Covington and Lexington Railroad Co.

June 27, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due on the 1st of July, 1855, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, and the REAL ESTATE BONDS (special mortgage) of the BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on and after that date at the banking office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

JAS. H. GODMAN, President

Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Co.

Dated, MARION, (Ohio) June 20, 1855.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, No. 6 Broad-street, New-York, July 3, 1855.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th inst. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. payable on and after the 2d day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, CITY OF NEW YORK, June 26, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per cent. on the capital of this Bank, has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after 5th day of July next.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

IRVING BANK, New-York, June 28, 1855.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) from the profits of the past six months will be paid the stockholders of this Bank on and after MONDAY, July 2, by order of the Board.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC BANK BROOKLYN, JUNE 27, 1855.—A dividend of 10 per cent. out of the surplus profits of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW YORK, June 28, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 2, 1855. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE GREEN BAY, MILWAUKIE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 23 Wall-st., New-York, June 28, 1855.—Coupons of Milwaukie City Bonds issued to the Company, due July 1, will be paid on presentation after that day, at the Broadway Bank, New-York.

C. B. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 2 Hanover-square, corner of Pearl-st., New-York, July 2, 1855.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable this day.

DORAS L. STONE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, July 1, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of four per cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 5th inst.

D. R. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

CITY OF PEORIA BONDS.—The coupons falling due on the 1st July, 1855, on bonds of the City of Peoria, Illinois, will be paid on presentation at the office of

RIGGS & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—THOMAS B. DAVID against PHILIP BURROWES and CORNELIA BURROWES his wife, The Sixth Avenue Car Spring Company, Patrick Martin, the Manhattan Gas Light Company, John McMurray, Isaac Moses, John D. Fogerty, Henry Hilton and Ellen A. Hilton his wife, Thomas Williams, Joseph M. Prendergast, Joseph B. Varnum, Judah B. Abrams, Joseph W. Howard, The People of the State of New-York, [illegible] Palmer, Charles Sterling, John Walton, Anson [illegible], Francis E. Parker, James Van Nostrand, [illegible] Merchants' Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, [illegible] Van Mosden, John Harrison, Cyrus Yerry, [illegible] Collins, Executrix of George Collins, deceased, [illegible], Charles E. West, Abraham S. [illegible] Van Rensselaer, John H. Whittaker, [illegible] PHILIP BURROWES and CORNELIA BURROWES, two of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City of New-York, the 12th day of May, instant, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 55 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 12, 1855.

LAROCQUE & BARLOW,

my31-law6wTh Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County.—THE NEW-JERSEY PATENT TANNING COMPANY, Plaintiffs, against DAVID KENNEDY, Defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the 29th day of May, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 29, 1855.

TOWNSEND, DYETT & RAYMOND,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County on the 29th day of June, 1855.

TOWNSEND, DYETT & RAYMOND,

je30-law6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE T. CHANCELLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of HENRY A. MOTT, No. 75 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 4, 1855.

ap5-law6mTh MOTT & MURRAY, Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSIAH C. COOMBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of M. FREEMAN & CO., No. 85 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of April, 1855.

ap19-law6mTh JOSEPH EATON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against EDWARD D. LEARY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. [illegible] Front-st., Brooklyn, on or before the 9th day of July next.—Dated, December 26, 1854.

j6 law6mTh HANNAH LEARY, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. KNAPP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 68 East 13th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1855.

mh15-law6mTh CLARISSA KNAPP, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY JOHNSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of the United States Hotel, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August next.—Dated June [illegible], 1855.

MARY A. JOHNSON,

je7-law6mTh JOHN H. MAHONEY.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN BABCOCK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same to G. C. BURNAP, at the office of CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., No. 110 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 28, 1855.

GEO. H. BABCOCK, } Administrators.
my24-law6mTh G. C. BURNAP, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN B. ST. FELIX, late of the City of Brooklyn, [illegible] exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, [illegible] in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated April 18, 1855.

ap19-law6mTh ANNA [illegible].

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM VAN SICKLEN, late of the town of [illegible], deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of C. J. & C. LOWREY, No. 16 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated [illegible], 1854.

JOHN W. VAN SICKLEN, } Executors.
ALBERT H. VAN SICKLEN, }
ja-law6mTh PHEBE VAN SICKLEN.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS LEWIS, late of the late city of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 40 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next.—Dated Feb. 26, 1855.

ANDREW V. STOUT, Administrator.

mh1-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT S. MARSTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 8 Columbia-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.

GABRIEL VANN COTT, Administrator.

d14-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. FAVRE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 25 and 24 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 14, 1855.

FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, Administrator.

mh15-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES GWYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Peter A. H. Jackson, No. 122 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 19, 1854.

d21-law6mTh CHRISTOPHER GWYER, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM SNOOK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the Law Office of NELSON SMITH, No. 205 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 12, 1855. JACOB MILLER,

je14-law6mTh Administrator, &c., of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PHEBE EVERIT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his residence, No. 36 Henry-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 18th day of December next.—Dated June 8, 1855.

je14-law6mTh HENRY EVERIT, Administrator.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. T. LEONARD, an individual Banker (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

o25-34-law2yTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AVERILL, an individual banker, BANK OF THE EMPIRE STATE, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said banker.

au18-34-law2yTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING,

SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS,

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

LEE & CO.'S

PREMIUM AND WORLD'S FAIR

GAUZE WIRE WINDOW SHADES,

COTTON SASHES, &c.

Office, No. 308 [illegible]-st.

GOLD vs. SILVER.—One of the many deceptions practiced upon the public at the present time, of which no notice has yet appeared to warn persons, is substituting silver watch [illegible] [illegible] or staining it over to the color of gold, to resemble gold. They are manufactured much cheaper, and offered to the public as valuable watches, and are then passed off for gold, while in fact they will become worthless, wear off, and no durability exists; while gold will bear [illegible], cleaning, and is much more durable than silver [illegible] (as they are called.) They are sold in great quantities by many unprincipled dealers, and purchased by nearly every storekeeper.

ROOFS, ROOFS, ROOFS!—The cheapest and best articles for covering roofs is TAR ROOFING PAPER, which we keep constantly on hand, and will sell in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.

JAS. T. DERRICKSON & CO., No. 32 [illegible]-st.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

EDUCATION.

FIFTH WARD SCHOOLS.

The [illegible] semi-annual examination [illegible] the School [illegible] has been held during the past week [illegible] the School [illegible] on Friday [illegible] School, No. 44 [illegible] North Moore [illegible] which was one [illegible] displays [illegible] connected with our public schools, that has ever [illegible] witnessed in any single school in this City.

[illegible] Friday commenced at 9 o'clock in the [illegible] School, Miss G. Con[illegible], Principal, Miss Emma Davis, Vice Principal, [illegible] D. Gordon, H. Hull, F. A. Hess, [illegible] Tiffen, S. E. Jones, Isabella [illegible], A. S. Rockefeller, and Mary [illegible], Assistants, with an attendance of 700 [illegible] boys. The School Officers were all present, also Messrs. Superintendents Randall and [illegible], and a very large number of visitors, [illegible] every foot of available space, and the outer [illegible] halls.

[illegible] for promotion were examined in [illegible] by the teachers, under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements, Messrs. A. W. [illegible], Albert L. De Camp, Charles C. Nott, William E. Eager, and the venerable Seth Grosvenor, [illegible] member of the Committee. The results of the exercises generally were commended by the Superintendents, as being an improvement upon those of the examinations held by themselves [illegible]. The Principal of this School is [illegible] one of the most thorough and efficient [illegible] in this City, and great care has been taken in the selection of Assistants. The exercises closed with singing and brief addresses, by Mr. [illegible] and others.

GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The [illegible] and the audience adjourned from the primary to the female department at 11 o'clock. Miss J. A. Ebbitts, Principal; Miss Barbara McDonnell, Vice-Principal, with Misses H. G. Morgan, E. Warren, E. Thurston, E. S. Warren, E. H. Norris, Maria L. Connett, J. E. [illegible] and Frances E. Smith, Assistants, and an attendance of 400 girls, in gala dress and in most perfect order, assembled to receive them.

The opening exercises commenced with reading the Scriptures by the Principal and a chant by the whole school.

The exercises were arranged in the following order:

1. A Composition, by Miss Sarah Carpenter, and a Solo by Miss Mary Stansbury, pupils; Recitation, Astronomy, by Section B, Junior; Duet, "Hours of the Night," by Emma Heath and Eliza Mead; Duet, (instrumental,) "The Greek March," by Sybil Perkins and Mary Wilkes; Composition, Agnes Delamar; Solo, "The Willow Song," by Mary Stansbury; Chorus by the whole school, "The Queen of Merry May;" Recitation, Philosophy, Section B; Duet, "Take these Flowers," Misses Stansbury and Sarah Coddington; Composition, Harriet Loveridge; Solo, "Oh, Charming May," Harriet F. Thompson; Composition, Harriet Hyde; Chorus, "I'm Queen of a Fairy Band;" Recitation, Ancient History, Section A; Solo, "Angels' Message of Love," E. Mead; Composition, Josephine Robbins; Chorus, "The Wanderer's Guiding Star;" Duet, "Sweet Sister Fay," Misses Marcia and Julia Underhill; Composition, the Bible, Miss [illegible] Eager. This composition was the model performance of the occasion, and was marked by great delicacy of thought and sentiment, with unusual clearness and beauty of expression. Chorus, "Now the wind is blowing fresh and fair;" Duet, "When night comes o'er the plain," M. F. Thompson and Margaret Shields; Composition, "A Winter's Night," Emma Simmons; Duet, Lizzie Loveridge and H. F. Thompson; a splendid chorus, "Oh, shall we go sailing;" Composition, "Give me a subject," Mary Tate. This author treated her subject in a playful style, and received by unanimous consent, the second place for composition. The compositions generally were fair, and the singing unusually good.

The School had a short time since given a grand concert at the Tabernacle, which netted over $400, to be appropriated to the purchase of a grand action piano, which is now in course of manufacture especially for the School. A large number of annual certificates were given out in all the classes for punctuality and good scholarship. Book prizes were given by Mr. Leggat, one of the school officers, to Miss Eager, Miss Tate, and Miss Eliza Simmons, for Composition. Prizes for the greatest improvement in Penmanship were given by Dr. Wilson, of the Board of Education, to Miss Eager and Miss Martha Wilson. The exercises closed with addresses by Mr. Randall, Dr. Kennedy, and other school officers, ending with the stirring chorus, "Merry Zingara," sung by the whole school.

BOYS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Several of the lower classes being in the class rooms, leaving a large space in the main room for the accommodation of visitors. This space was immediately occupied by several hundred ladies, who crowded the alleys and filled every inch of space in the room. The exercises opened and continued in the following order: Reading the Scriptures and Chant; Composition, Master Hudson; Composition, Master Belden, son of the Principal; Composition, Master Taylor; Declamation, Master Byrnes; Chorus—"A Life on the Ocean Wave," by the whole school, in which many of the fair visitors joined. Recitation and Algebra, Section A; Chorus; Composition—Tobacco, Master Lounre. This was good and pointed. Comic Declamation, Master Gedney. The powers of imitation exhibited by Master Gedney were very remarkable, and excited the admiration of all present. Recitation—Latin Grammar by Latin class, under charge of the Principal; Solo—Master Gray, who has a beautiful tenor voice, which, by culture, may secure its owner great fame. Composition—Master Ostrander; Declamation—Master Belden; Recitation, English Grammar and Parsing—Section B; Solo—Master Smith; Chorus, by School—"My Native Land;" Declamation—Master Swartz; Chorus—"The Angels' Whisper;" Declamation—Casabianca, Master West; Recitation in French by French class, taught by Jacob F. Bergen; Chorus—"American Boy," by Masters Gray and Smith, which was listened to with much satisfaction, notwithstanding the crowd and the intense heat. Declamation—Master Bogert; Declamation—Master Thurman; Chorus—"Liberty Bell."

Annual certificates were distributed to a large number of pupils in all the classes for punctuality and scholarship. Elegant book premiums were presented by the School officers to several of the boys for distinguished merit, whose names we are unable to give. Brief addresses were made by several gentlemen present, followed by a chorus, "The Mountain Bugle," closing with the grand chorus "Good News from Home," in which pupils, teachers and audience all heartily joined. It was gratifying to see present on this most interesting occasion, and participating in these exercises so heartily, several of the gentlemen who were school officers at its inception and took a most active part in the establishment of this School, which is performing so great a work for the people in the lower part of the City. We mention the names of Messrs. Thomas E. Smith, Seth Grosvenor, Dr. James Kennedy and Wm. Scott, as the most zealous and devoted workers in the founding and organization of Ward School No. 44. The Teachers in the Boys' Grammar School are: Wm. Belden, Jr., Principal, Thomas W. Conklin, Vice Principal, Chas. E. Aymar, Chas. D. B. Simonson, Ezra Beach, Jr., and Misses Mary E. Higgins, Lois A. Smith, Eliza H. Burr, Louise Buchman, Angeline Cornell, Assistants, and Miss Sarah E. Blass, who holds the position of Floating Teacher, her duties taking her into both Grammar Schools, Mr. Nash, Music Teacher, and Jacob J. Bergen, French Teacher. There were 650 boys in attendance on Friday, making a total in the School of 1,500.

There is in the Fifth Ward, besides No. 44, Primary School No. 17, Miss Maria Hayes, Principal, with three assistant teachers; Primary School No. 35, Miss Charlotte C. Wray, Principal, with four assistants; also, Colored School No. 5, P. M. Williams, Principal; Boys' Grammar School, with Miss E. Jennings, Assistant. In the Girls' Grammar School Eliza D. Richards, Principal, Harriet Anderson, Assistant. In the Primary School Elizabeth O. Pierce, Principal, and Margaret Beach, Assistant. These schools are very well taught, and furnish a fair quota of [illegible] attendance to the ward schools. The officers for the Fifth Ward for 1855 are:

Commissioners—A. D. Wilson and Charles E. Tappan.

Inspectors—Joseph Beach and Lemuel W. Parks.

Trustees—Seth Grosvenor, Albert L. DeCamp, Andrew W. Leggett, Joseph W. Kellogg, Timothy Hedges, Wm. E. Eager, Chas. C. Nott, James M. Tuthill. S. Grosvenor, Chairman. W. E. Eager, Secretary.

Free Academy Examination.

The examination of the respective classes of this institution commenced Monday, and continued throughout the day. The Senior Class was examined in Greek by Prof. Owen, and in German by Prof. Grauenhorst. The Junior and Sophomore Classes were also examined by Professors Benedict, Barton and Huntsman, in civil engineering, English literature, Roman antiquities and logic.

The Police Offices Monday.

A fellow who stopped at a house of ill fame was robbed of $50 worth of watch and chain.

A man in Walker-street tried to commit suicide yesterday, and failed. No new appointment made.

A gentleman on an Eighth-avenue car had his pocket picked.

A child—murdered, probably—was found dead at the foot of Cortlandt-street.

A young man's pocket was picked of some $225 at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Mayor's Veto—The Manhattanville Contract.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith the preamble and resolution directing the discontinuance of the contract to build a bulkhead at Manhattanville, by the present contractor, and to direct the Street Commissioner to receive proposals for a contract for building a new bulkhead to rest upon the works already made, and that the contractor for the new work shall take the old work at an appraisement, to be made by two persons to be selected by the old contractor and the Street Commissioner.

My objections to this proposition are many. It is sufficient to state only the most prominent.

Without referring to the many attempts made to comply with the reasonable wishes of the people of Manhattanville, for suitable dock accommodations, at that point, and the several contracts which have been made and large sums of money already fruitlessly expended for that purpose, and which by a strange fatality have not as yet succeeded in yielding anything but disappointment, I shall only deal with the present proposition now before me. It appears that previous to this Resolution by the Common Council, a contract was entered into, September 14, 1854, with David Hunt, to build a rip-rap wall and bulkhead, extending from One Hundred and Thirtieth-street to One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, Manhattanville; the conditions of which were, that the work should be of the most substantial and durable character, and to be of a specified material and style of construction, for the sum of forty-six thousand four hundred fifty dollars, to be completed in five months from date of the contract, under a penalty of $20 for each day that it should remain uncompleted after the time had expired. Fifteen thousand dollars of this sum has been paid. That Mr. Hunt or assigns have failed to perform this contract is evident, otherwise we would not have the proposition to release him, and to construct another and far more expensive work. The report and resolutions now before me for approval, admit in effect that Mr. Hunt has forfeited his contract, but gave as a reason that "since the commencement of the work, it has been discovered that the bottom under the rip-rap wall is so steep and rocky, as to render the foundation insecure, and to expose the whole work to slid off, and that a portion of it already built had slid about 90 feet into the river, and there rested upon a solid bottom well fitted for the foundation of a permanent work, therefore," continues the Preamble, "it has become inexpedient to go on with the building of the bulkhead as heretofore ordered, and it is necessary to build a bulkhead at a further distance from the shore," and these are all the reasons for releasing Mr. Hunt or his assigns, and ordering the construction of another work, far more extensive, and it is to be presumed far more expensive. By what means the Committee arrived at their conclusions does not appear. No evidence is furnished me that scientific or practical men were employed to make soundings or examine the bottom with the necessary caution for the erection of this new work, and I am forced to the conclusion that none were employed. Certainly if the many attempts to build bulkheads, rip rap walls and piers at that point have all failed in consequence of some unusual impediment of the bottom or other physical defect, it behooves us to examine the whole matter with care before venturing another contract, and expressly is this necessary before building upon that part of Mr. Hunt's work that has slid out into the river, as this resolution proposes, without knowing whether it lies as represented, on a solid bottom, and is well secured and safe from further slidings. It would be an inexcusable waste of the people's money, to go on with further expenditures in such a blind manner, with every probability of another failure and another similar proposition as the present. But admitting that these examinations have been made, and that the proposed work will be substantial, and in all respects answer the purpose, still it furnishes no grounds for releasing Mr. Hunt from his contract, which the Corporation made with him in good faith, and to which it would have been held with great tenacity if it had failed in any particular. He contracted to build this work, gave sufficient security to perform the agreement, has received a large sum of money on account, and should be compelled to finish it. It is no answer to say the work slid out into the river and he could not. When he agreed to receive from the Corporation $46,450 for its construction, he took the hazards of all accidents and all contingencies. It was in short, a contract by which he assumed, not only the expense, but the risk of every other kind from the elements, from physical obstructions at the bottom of the river, and of every other nature. And he should be made to perform his agreement, or respond to the City in any damage that it suffers in consequence of failure. If this position be thought too severe and exacting as between the City and an individual, a compromise might be effected, in which it should be stipulated that the Corporation should be allowed to retain the work which has slid out (and which by the way, may be worthless for the purposes of a new contract such as may be required) and Mr. Hunt retain the $15,000 already paid. This would be a fair and liberal arrangement, to which among individuals, not the slightest objection would be made. I am aware that the idea of compromising matters of this kind, in which the City is a party, upon principles of exact equity is entirely novel, and that the practice has been to hold the Corporation to a rigid fulfillment where the bargain has been against its interest (as is the case ninety-nine times out of a hundred,) and to release the individual from losses or responsibility when the bargain has been against him; but we now hope for fairer dealing, and a better protection for the rights and interests of the people. But admitting that it be right to contract this new work as proposed, and that it be right to build on the work that has slid out, without examination as to the fitness for that purpose, and that it be right to release Mr. Hunt from his contract, can it be right not only to release but also to pay him for the work done, which is of no value to the City as it now remains? In my opinion, such a course cannot be justified. It looks to me like giving a premium for forfeiting contracts; like game of "Heads I win, tails you lose." The City is to lose in any event, for it requires no sagacity to see that the sum paid for this old work to Mr. Hunt or assigns will be paid upon the cost of the new work, and of course be merged in the price charged to the City. It will then have lost the $15,000 paid Mr. Hunt or assigns, besides the hazard of having the same game played over again under another name, and perhaps involving a much greater loss. Admitting that it is right to pay Mr. Hunt for this work, (supposing the City had not already paid its value,) I object to the mode of appraisement. It should be appraised in some other way in which the interests of the City represented on one side, the interest of the new contractor, (after he had made the new contract,) should be upon the other. This will be equitable, admitting the objections urged by me to such a proceeding are without force.

With these views thus hurriedly expressed, it will be impossible for me to concur with the Common Council in this resolution. I am forced to this conclusion much against my predisposition in the premises, because I am sincerely desirous of offering no obstacles to the speedy construction of sufficient dockage at Manhattanville. The people of that ancient locality are distinguished for industry and probity, and it is incumbent upon the Corporation to afford every facility for the better protection of their interests, and for the development of their industrial capacities. I think the immediate expenditure of an existing appropriation made to improve the present pier, and the northerly position of the bulkhead north of it, could be made to answer all the present business wants. These improvements could be made without delay, and in the mean time thorough examination by competent engineers can be obtained, so as to proceed in the erection of suitable works, with a sure knowledge and reliable data, upon which to make new contracts.

This course would secure us against further failures, and be more compatible with the true interests of the City and the people of Manhattanville.

Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

SUPREME COURT—SECOND DISTRICT.—July 2.

GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Brown, Strong, and Rockwell.

This Court assembled to-day at Poughkeepsie. The Calendar (not yet taken up) contains the unusually large number of 187 cases for argument.

THE CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.—The question of the constitutionality of this Court, which has of late been much debated, came up upon a motion.

Joseph Besson vs. William L. Cook.—This action has been tried in the City Court before Judge Culver; and, the plaintiff having appealed, the cause was placed on the calendar of this Court.

The plaintiff, however, desiring to reverse this step, and supposing that the cause was not an appealable one, has obtained from Judge Culver an order to show cause why it should not be struck off the calendar. The order was returnable at a period shorter than that required for an ordinary notice of motion.

Mr. Sanxy, for the defendant, opposed the motion and took the ground that Judge Culver had no legal right to grant the order to show cause. That firstly, the Court was not legally organized, so it lacked the uniformity of organization and jurisdiction with other local Courts of Civil and Criminal jurisdiction throughout the cities of this State, required by the 13th section of the Constitution—not being in uniformity with the City Court of Rochester or the Recording Court of Oswego, &c. Secondly, if the Judge did possess jurisdiction of his own Court, he had no power as presiding in a cause in the Supreme Court, which this had become after the 16th section of the Brooklyn City Court giving him certain powers as a Commissioner of that Court, not extending to the present case. And thirdly, he had no power to abridge the time for notice.

Mr. Sanxy expressed his intention of obtaining a final decision on this point by going to the Court of Appeals, and finally, by what appeared to be a general understanding, an order was made that the cause be stricken from the Calendar, and Mr. Sanxy gave notice of appeal. The question will therefore, doubtless, be put in train for final adjudication in this case.

Wm. Ferrell vs. Henry A. Jones.—A question bearing upon the same matter arose in this case. The defendant had been arrested by order of the Supreme Court and gave bail. His bail having justified, he was too late, according to the code, to apply to be discharged, but made a motion before Judge Rockwell for liberty to apply. This was denied, and the order denying it affirmed by the General Term. The bail afterwards surrendered him, and being in custody, he made a motion, giving the regular notice, before Judge Culver, who, on hearing it, ordered his discharge.

It was now moved that this order be vacated, as Judge Culver could but have the powers of a Judge at Chambers, and could not in a Supreme Court suit hear and determine a motion requiring notice. Decision reserved.

For the plaintiff, Mr. Campbell; for the defendant, Mr. Jesse C. Smith.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.—The Court, shortly after assembling, appointed William Gro, of Dutchess County, Calvin Frost, of Westchester, and William Roberts of Brooklyn, Esqs., examiners of candidates for admission.

The examinations took place in the adjoining room, and the following gentlemen having been reported as duly qualified, were ordered to be admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court: James C. Voorhis, Joshua Beane, John Rowan, Joshua Anderson, Sherman W. Knevel, Jr., Roy E. Phelps, James L. Lyman, John D. Campbell, P. B. Fenton, Daniel C. Birdsall, T. G. Swartwout, J. J. Howard, Francis L. Dallon, James C. Dunn, Jr., Martin V. B. Dingow, and John A. Mapes.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.—The Court adjourned till Tuesday morning next, when the calendar will be taken up. Motions will not be heard till Thursday morning.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Blain on the Eye—LETTER No. 2.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR—In accordance with my promise of Saturday, I will to-day speak of Conjunctivitis, or more commonly known as Acute Ophthalmia; and first of the causes of this disease so prevalent among all classes, especially the poorer.

The immediate or exciting causes are direct injury, such as wounds or violence inflicted in surgical operations. Also, by substances coming in contact or getting into the eye, such as dust, sand, steel, &c. These may injure mechanically, others chemically. Among the latter class, it may be well to enumerate a few of the many applications made to the eye in the form of remedies. Such for instance as acetate of lead, white and red precipitate, nitrate of mercury, oxyd of zinc, nitrates of zinc and copper, nitrate of silver, and not unfrequently do we find even the nitric and muriatic acids and muriate of antimony used. And it would seem as if the most delicate and sensitive organ of the body had been selected for trying the most violent applications.

The simple fact of their being called remedies makes them none the less harmless, for a small portion of any of them being applied to the sound eye of a healthy person would produce a greater or less degree of inflammation. Again, exposure to cold and damp atmosphere, living in damp basements, or sudden change of temperature, disorder of the digestive organs, too long continued exercise by gas light or upon minute or bright objects, and many other causes might be mentioned, but this must suffice. The symptoms are redness, which is superficial, smarting pain, heat, dryness, accompanied with slight headache and fever, and but little intolerance of light, together with a feeling as if there was sand or gravel in the eye. These symptoms, though slight at first, may increase in severity, and cause granulation of the lids, or purulent ophthalmia, the former causing a feeling as if pins were pricking the ball of the eye. The treatment of this disease, according to the usual mode, is bleeding, leeching, poultices, scarification of the conjunctiva, mercury, blistering, &c. Whereas, if mild, constitutional treatment, together with soothing applications are made use of, very many of the hopeless cases which we now meet might have been relieved and saved from hopeless blindness. But, says one, you do not follow the prescribed rules as laid down in medical works in your treatment. No, for six years' experience has taught me that to heal, I must not risk to destroy, nor pull down to build up; but rather strengthen and soothe the inflamed organ that is weak, and thereby restore it to its natural vigor and activity. In my next letter I will speak of purulent ophthalmia of infants.

Your ob't servant, W. D. BLAIN, M. D.,
Oculist and Aurist, No. 789 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. Curtis' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ring, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. Curtis will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Durno's invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by Hegeman, Clark & Co., No. 165 Broadway; Jo. J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; C. Adamson, No. 598 Broadway; L. Leroy, No. 771 Broadway; H. Trimmer, No. 29 Whitehall-street. In boxes, with name and trade-mark in full on each. Price 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS.—ARCHER WARNER & Co. are now manufacturing Chandeliers and other new styles of Gas Fixtures, which for beauty of design and superior workmanship are unsurpassed in any country. See samples at our great depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Also, a new portable gas works for country dwellings, churches, factories, &c., warranted.

[Advertisement.]

THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD.—This title fairly belongs to the great California Tree, now exhibiting at the Crystal Palace, and which that vast structure alone of all our edifices, is large enough to contain. It is called the Washingtonea Gigantea, and is probably the largest tree on the earth's surface.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND WEDDING TO TAKE PLACE AT THE ST. NICHOLAS—TWO THOUSAND GUESTS INVITED.—Splendid suits for the occasion may be obtained at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, at $30. Also, Zephyr Cassimere suits, $10; Check Marseilles suits, $8 50.

[Advertisement.]

SODA WATER AND CREAM SYRUPS.—Made from fresh cream; something new and superior to ordinary syrups. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and try it, at RUSHTON'S only, at No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-street, and at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-street.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS.—The trade can continue to sell my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps under the new Liquor Law without license.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

LONG ISLAND.

Accident.

On Monday afternoon, the driver of a hearse returning from Greenwood Cemetery, was thrown violently from his seat in consequence of the breaking of the fore axle of the carriage. The horse immediately started off at full speed with the hearse, and before the driver could recover himself, the horse and carriage passed over him, injuring him severely. He was picked up and carried into an adjacent store and thence to the hospital. The horse and carriage went down the crowded street towards the Ferry and upset a private carriage in its progress, but was finally stopped. The hearse was broken to pieces.

Names of Streets.

The following names of streets in Brooklyn have been recently changed. Oxford and Hampden streets, and Portland-avenue, south side of De Kalb-avenue, to South Hampden; South Oxford and South Portland, and north of De Kalb-avenue, to North Hampden, &c.

☞ The Brooklyn Common Council have at last agreed upon purchasing a site for a Station House for the First District Police, on Montague-street, near Clinton.

"GONE TO ROME OR NOT?"—Mr. BANCROFT, the Historian, we learn, instead of having gone to Rome, as the papers announced a few weeks since, is quietly dwelling at his residence in Newport, engaged in the composition of his History of the American Revolution, with no thought whatever of professing an allegiance of any kind, whether spiritual or temporal, to his Holiness the Pope.—*Providence Journal.*

Letter from Mexico.

We have dates from Vera Cruz to the 21st, and from the city of Mexico to the 19th inst.

Numerous collisions between the Revolutionists and the Government troops are recorded, and the official papers, as usual, give success to His Serene Highness on all occasions.

General Tavera writes to the Government that he had an engagement with the Rebels under Degollado at Tlaxyuca and had defeated them, taking forty prisoners.

SANTA ANNA was at the head of his troops in Michoacan, and was, according to the accounts of his glorifiers, pushing the revolutionists vigorously. He made a forced march toward Ario, thinking to surprise a body of the rebels, but a shower came on during the night and somewhat dampened the ardor of the royal army. It was also announced that in addition to this great misfortune, some traitors sent word to the rebels, so that they were enabled to save their bacon by prompt flight.

After this grand achievement, His Serene Highness returned to the Capital, gave a grand ball, and received the homage of his satellites.

The news of the capture of Monterey by the revolutionists of the north, had reached Mexico, and the Government had issued several manifestoes and decrees. The *Universal* is decidedly pathetic on the subject of revolutions, and sheds tears over the idea that Mexicans base enough to league themselves with piratical Yankees can be found.

The diligence between Toluca and Morelia had been stopped by robbers, and the passengers plundered of about $8,000. The affair was done in the most genteel manner. A lady passenger had a ring of great value on her finger, which one of the robbers strove in vain to get off. Finding he could not succeed, he begged the lady to keep the bauble in remembrance of him.

AMHERST COLLEGE.—Commencement takes place on Thursday, August 9. HASKET DERBY of Boston has the Valedictory, and RUFUS CHOATE, Jr., E. A. STRONG and CHARLES W. BUCK, all of Boston, have Orations. The Amherst *Cabinet* says: "The Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society will be delivered by Rev. H. W. BEECHER of Brooklyn, N. Y.; the address before the Literary Societies by RALPH WALDO EMERSON of Newburyport; the address before the Alumni by Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON of Boston; the address before the Society of Industry by J. P. THOMPSON of New-York. Music by Dodworth's Band, New-York."

Cotton Circular.

Per Asia.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 3, 1855.

My last circular was dated 27th of June. We are since in receipt of advices per *Baltic* to 16th ult. The demand in the Liverpool market had suddenly ceased without any assignable cause, and the total sales only amounted to 39,000 bales, nearly half of which was bought on speculation. Holders, however, as a body, evinced no anxiety to sell, and prices closed steadily at the previous week's quotation. In Manchester a pause had also occurred, and business was reported as heavy. The Bank of England had reduced the rate of interest. The weather for the harvest was magnificent, and political accounts very favorable.

This news, as regards cotton, was wholly unlooked for, as holders here, on receipt of the last European advices, retired their stock for sale, fully expecting that this steamer would bring advices of such an advance in Liverpool as would enable our market to recover from the depression which had characterized it during the previous ten days. The disappointment, therefore, was great, and on Thursday and Friday sales to some extent were reported as having been made on a basis of 11c. for Middling.

RECEIPTS, EXPORTS.—The receipts show a slight gain on the corresponding week of last year, and the deficiency now stands at 171,000 bales, and next week it will be further decreased, as we learn by telegraph that in Mobile 20,000 bales had arrived, and in New-Orleans 12,600, against a total at both ports last season of 6,300. The export to Great Britain shows a deficit for the week, compared with last year, of 23,000 bales, the total decrease being now augmented to 49,000; while to France nothing has been exported, and to other foreign ports, 4,000 against 7,000. The total increase in exports is now reduced to 7,000 bales.

The decline, however, was larger than the generality of receivers of Cotton would submit to, and when buyers came into the market on Saturday, they found it pretty well cleared of such low priced parcels, and operations difficult to make unless at full ⅛c. higher than that figure. Yesterday the market was quiet, but closed steady at the annexed quotations:

The total sales for the week are estimated at 9,000 bales, taken by spinners, speculators, and exporters. The export during the same time has been—to Liverpool, 2,029 bales; Antwerp, 737; Gottenburg, 20; Naples, 750—Total, 3,599 bales.

CROP—The accounts continue favorable.

RIVERS—A rise in the rivers, at Mobile has again taken place, too slight, however, to admit of steamboat navigation, but enabling such flat boats as remained after the previous rise, to make their way down. Before new rafts are constructed and under way, the rivers will, in all probability, be down again, as a rise at this season, it is almost needless to say, is of a very temporary character. We do not hear of a rise having occurred at any other point.

The following is a statement of the movement in cotton since the 1st September last, as compared with the previous three years:

	Season. 1855.	1854.	Week. 1855.	1854.
Receipts at the ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports to Great Britain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports to France	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To other foreign ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total exports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Of which during the past week, included in the above:				
Receipts at the ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports to Great Britain	14,000	37,000	25,000	17,000
Exports to France	—	5,000	4,000	6,000
To other foreign ports	4,000	7,000	4,000	5,000
Total exports	18,000	49,000	33,000	28,000

From which it will be seen that the decrease in receipts now amounts to 171,000 bales. The decrease in exports to Great Britain, 49,000; other foreign ports, 48,000. Increase to France, 104,000. Total increase in exports, 7,000 bales.

W. P. WRIGHT.

Business on the Canals.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The following table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 30th of June, inclusive, during the years 1855, 71 days, 1853, 61 days, and 1855, 61 days:

	1853.	1854.	1855.
Canal Open.	April 20.	May 1.	May 1.
Flour, bbls	796,563	435,600	275,678
Wheat, bush	1,367,165	1,377,448	831,446
Corn, bush	852,361	1,943,010	2,857,763
Barley, bush	128,978	230,695	50,108
Rye, bush	24,962	30,041	46,051
Other grains, bush	1,185,709	919,107	1,116,009
Beef, bbls	24,540	6,275	3,469
Pork, bbls	31,416	96,604	54,406
Ashes, bbls	12,553	8,579	4,948
Butter, lbs	420,571	176,605	113,847
Lard, lbs	7,252,508	12,031,361	6,450,758
Cheese, lbs	132,572	165,183	120,569
Wool, lbs	268,864	110,565	211,409
Bacon, lbs	13,429,002	12,762,209	6,285,636

The Waterford returns not received. It would probably increase the figures on flour, wheat and corn, but not materially change the figures on other articles.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	Loans. June 23.	June 16.	Specie. June 23.	June 16.
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Traders'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B'k of N. Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Decrease, $473,387		Decrease, [illegible]	

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	Circulation. June 23.	June 16.	Deposits. June 23.	June 16.
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Traders'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B'k of New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	6,715,900	10,754,917	11,032 [illegible]
	Decrease, $70,397		Decrease, [illegible]	

In addition to the foregoing Cash Assets, the Banks hold Foreign and Domestic Exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:

	June 23.	June 16.
Bank of Louisiana	$452,962	$476,[illegible]
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	$3,118,[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 29.

Our COTTON market is quite unsettled and sales small. Sales to-day only 100 bales at 10c.@10½c. for Middling. The sales of the week foot up about [illegible] bales. Receipts of the week 12,500, against [illegible] the corresponding week of last year. The [illegible] at this port less than last year up to this date [illegible] bales. Stock in port 51,000 bales. FLOUR is dull and prices considerably lower. Quotations [illegible] bbl. CORN is also considerably lower. Western Mixed is quoted at 75c. ℔ bushel. Sales of COFFEE for the week foot up 2,800 bags at [illegible] for prime. Freights to Liverpool [illegible].

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 3—12:30 P. M.

FLOUR—Little more inquiry. Sales 300 bbls. at [illegible] for common Upper Lake and Ohio, and [illegible] for good to extra. WHEAT—No sales. CORN heavy and dull. Sales 6,000 bushels at [illegible]. OATS unchanged. Sales [illegible] bushels. WHISKEY [illegible]—Nothing doing. CANAL FREIGHTS—Corn to Albany 10c. Receipts for the twenty-four hours preceding 8 o'clock last evening: FLOUR, 4,107 bbls.; WHEAT, 22,519 bushels; CORN, 99,186 bushels; OATS, 6,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 3—6:30 P. M.

FLOUR—The demand slightly improved to-day, but prices tend downwards. Sales, 400 bbls., at $8 50 @$9 50 for the range of good to extra Upper Lake and fancy Ohio. WHEAT—Nothing doing. CORN dull. Sales 10,000 bushels at 76c. and at private terms. OATS steady. Sales 10,000 bushels at 50c. CANAL FREIGHTS—10c. for CORN to Albany. Receipts for the twenty-four hours ending noon to-day: 3,444 bbls. FLOUR, 105 bushels WHEAT; 110,446 bushels CORN; 4,107 bushels RYE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 3—12:30 P. M.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—no sales. CORN—not much doing; sales, 8,000 bushels Western Mixed, at 88c.@87½c. afloat. OATS, better. Sales—Chicago, 60c. weight. WHISKEY 40c. Receipts by Canal to-day, 1,301 bbls. FLOUR; 22,750 bushels CORN; 12,155 bushels RYE; 3,500 bushels OATS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 2.

Our COTTON market is quiet and unchanged, but prices are irregular. Middling is quoted at 10c. The sales on Saturday amounted to 1,500 bales.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Tuesday, First Board—$7,000 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 87; $3,000 City 6s, 98; $100 do. 98; $500 do. 98; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 86; $1,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 77¼; $1,673 do. Schuylkill Navigation Boat Loan, 80; $16,000 City Railroad 6s, 101; 2 Nor. Penn. Railroad, 10¼; 47 do., 10¼; 10 Penn. Railroad, 44¼; 20 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 68; 12 Lehigh Scrip, 47; 21 Reading Railroad, 46¼; 50 Norristown Railroad, 56; 400 Morris Canal, 15; 100 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 46; 40 Mechanics' Bank, 29; 2 Girard Bank, 12¼; 2 Bank of Penn. 125. [illegible] [illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

In packet ship Mercury, for Havre—Count Michel A. Zabriskie, of Bergen Point, N. J.; Mons. de Sholey, of France; Joseph Trumbull, of Boston; Charles Churchill, U. S. A.; Theodore Sedgwick, of New-York; Leon Jarrerson and lady, of Paris; Louis Lamare, of Savannah; Cornelius I. Dubois, of New-York; Miss Blank of Boston—and 22 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Knoxville, from Savannah—Miss Mary E. H. Paddleford, J. W. Lathrop, lady infant and 2 children, Edward Paddleford, Mrs. Mahady and 3 children, Miss Caroline Paddleford, Miss Marion Paddleford, Miss Susan Barry, W. H. Lee, John Doughas, [illegible] [illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4 36 | Sun sets.....7 33 | Moon rises.....11 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...9 24 | Gov. Island 10 09 | Hell Gate......1 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, JULY 3.

Cleared.

Steamship—Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship—Cultivator, Austin, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks—Almena, Halleck, San Francisco, Earl & Wood; D. [illegible], Cuba; [illegible] Mobile, Post, Eyeron & Co.; M. Morton, Bulkley, Savannah, Scranton & Tallman; Race Horse, Searles, Boston, Chamberlain, Robinson & Co.; Amelia (Br.), Ellis, Pugwash, N. S., J. M. Brains.

Brigs—[illegible], Norfolk, [illegible]; [illegible], Rodgers, Jacksonville, J. Gries; Lucille (Br.), Masters, Norfolk, Henderson & Jones; Lady Chapman, (Br.) Frith, Bermuda, Wm. Smith; St. Agnes, (Br.) Campbell, Bathurst, J. S. Whitney; Mattello, (Br.) Bixby, St. John, N. B., Steel & Orr; Cape Fear, Atherton, Union Island, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners—Pearl, Sloane, St. Marys, Dollner & Potter; Knight, Sears, Boston, J. W. McKee; Fair, Ottens, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord; Sunnessett, Tyler, Richmond, J. S. Merrill; Wescoman, White, Philadelphia, C. & E. J. Peters; Black Squall, Brown, Lavacca, McCready, Mott & Co.; Eliza Amanda, Williams, Philadelphia, James Hand; Abby Lindsay, Chase, Plymouth, C. H. Weston; John Frazier, Hathway, Providence, J. H. Hooper; Lady Banner, Roberts, Aboco; M. Rogers, Parker, New Haven; Coronet, (Br.) Cook, St. Johns, N. B., J. & Dealy; W. A. Griffin, Borden, Grenada, H. Underwood; Fanny Mitchell, Charleston, George Bulkley; Mazeppa, (Br.) Landry, Richebucto, A. Leary; Martha Maria, Small, Salem, B. W. Popes & Co.; Wm. T. Conquest, Sellock, New-Haven, master; E. Flower, Appleton, Wilmington, J. E. Gilmore; Courier, Ward, Fredericksburg, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship James Adger, Turner, 54 hours fm. Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sunday, at 8½ o'clock P. M., Cape Hatteras bearing N. W., was passed steamship Knoxville, bound to Charleston; Monday at 4:45 spoke bark Carolina, fm. Charleston bound N.

Steamship Knoxville, Ludlow, 55 hours fm. Savannah with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. July 1, lat. 33 37 N., lon. 77 32 W., exchanged signals with schr. John Boston, for Savannah; at 8½ o'clock P. M., 15 miles S. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Nashville, hence for Charleston; at 10½ o'clock P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Augusta, hence for Savannah.

Ship Catharine, Edwards, Antwerp May 22, with mdse. and 283 passengers to Schuchard & Gebhards.

Ship E. Bulkley, Hinckley, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to order.

Bark Elise, (Brem.) Klepper, Bremen 48 ds., with mdse. and 186 passengers to Hencken & Unkart—passengers to W. Wood.

Bark J. Walls, Jr., Garvie, Laugosto May 28, with hardware to W. W. De Forest.

Bark Indiana, (of Warren,) Young, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to M. Taylor & Co.—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Morden, (Br.) Earle, Windsor 12 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Helen Maria, (of Bangor,) Peirce, Gonyeas, P. R., 9 ds., with sugar to Aguirre & Galway.

Brig Highland Mary, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.) Davison, Androssan 45 ds., with coal to J. S. Whitney.

Brig Mosella, ——, River Head, in ballast.

Schr. Lewis A. Edwards, Hartick, Georgetown 4 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter. Sld. in co. with T. Nicholson, for New-York.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Bearse, Boston 2 ds., with mdse. to Davison & Sprague.

Schr. Envoy, (of Wiscas.) Collins, Savannah 8 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. Charles L. Libby, Campbell, Vera Cruz 11th ult., with hides, specie, &c., to Hargous Bros. Left schr. Heinrich, (Hanoverian,) fm. St. Thomas, in distress, the captain, mate and 3 of her crew having died on the passage. No Am. vessel in port.

Schr. S. S. Leonard, (of Provincetown,) Manuel, fm. Gonaives, St. Domingo, June 22, with logwood to H. Halfpenny, of Boston.

Schr. F. W. Johnson, Conklin, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. J. S. Wilson, Beaufsley, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to B. Blossom.

Schr. Bay State, Sherwood, Boston, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. B. D. Hart, West, Calais, with lumber to master.

Schr. [illegible], Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Lewis Crowell, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Globe, Paine, Salem, with mdse. to R. W. Ropes.

Schr. Eagle, Rhodes, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. West Bloom, Cape Cod, with fish.

Schr. Charm, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. E. A. Stevens, Bacon, Boston.

Schr. Augusta, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. Susan, Baker, Boston.

Schr. Medora, Holbrook, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Wide World, ——, Providence.

Schr. Flying Cloud, ——, Providence.

Schr. Hudson, Kelly, Harwich.

Schr. J. Williamson, Lewis, New-Haven.

Schr. Paragon, ——, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Tabitha and Hannah, Hammond, Egg Harbor.

Schr. J. M. Lane, Colby, Gloucester.

Schr. Elm City, Frisbee, New Haven.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Snow, Harwich.

Schr. Susan Chase, Snow, Harwich.

Sloop Benzie, Durbe, Providence.

Propeller Chase, Osgood, Norwich.

Propellers Locust Point, French, (Cromwell's line,) Baltimore, with mdse. to John Riley.

Sailed.

Ships Mercury, French, for Havre; City of New-York, Moore, for Liverpool; Good Western, Furber, for do., and others.

BELOW—2 barks and 2 herm. brigs.

WIND—Sunrise, N.; meridian, calm; Sunset, S. S. W.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 30—Arr. ships Sea Flower and South Carolina, from Boston.

Memoranda.

Capt. Manuel, of schr. S. S. Leonard, arr. at this port, reports: 1st inst., spoke brig Sarah, Boston, bound off, and took from her the captain, officers, crew and passengers of ship Star Republic, hence for Galveston, burned at sea.

Disasters.

Capt. Garvie, of bark J. Walls, Jr., arr. at this port, reports, June 24, lat. 39, lon. 69 20, fell in with a brig lumber laden, waterlogged, dismasted and abandoned; had letters —THWICK on the stern, the remainder worn off.

Spoken, &c.

June 11, lat. 42 40, lon. 42 20, ship Marmion, of New-York, steg. E.

June 1, lat. 37 20, lon. 24 20, brig Lilly Mills, from Havana, stg. N. E.

Foreign Ports.

At Gonaives, June 22, brigs Abrams, Stevens, for New-York in 4 ds.; Ugenson, for Boston, Madeline, (Br.) [illegible] next day.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE [illegible]—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] INSURANCE [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] FIRE INSURANCE CO. [illegible]

CASH CAPITAL [illegible]

[illegible]

The Trustees of the Company have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of FOUR AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT., on the Capital [illegible]

And also, a further dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. payable in Scrip to the dealers, [illegible] during the [illegible] ending the December last.

The charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between the Stockholders [illegible] the whole [illegible] MILLION OF DOLLARS.

[illegible] the United States [illegible] in this city.

ROBERT L. [illegible], President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.

The Scrip, as per above notice, is now ready. Parties entitled to the same will please call for it at the office of the Company.

[illegible] LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 287 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PARK-PLACE, NEW-YORK.—This Company, with its Cash Capital, makes Insurance against Loss [illegible] the most favorable terms, either for any single [illegible] life, or a [illegible] period.

Looking rather to the future usefulness than to any immediate benefit to policy holders, the Company will pursue the most conservative [illegible] contract with a Life Insurance Company, extending, it may be, over a series of years, the utmost prudence [illegible] hardly be exercised in the management of its affairs.

The Directors have much pleasure in recommending this Company as being in all respects equal to the advantages and responsibility to any other respectable institution.

Parties insured have the privilege of crossing the Atlantic to ports in Europe, at all seasons of the year, without extra charge.

SPECIAL PERMITS will be granted for California, Australia, East Indies, and other Foreign Ports, at a reduced rate of premium.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

S. Cambreleng, James S. Sandford, [illegible]
[illegible]
JACOB [illegible], [illegible].

WM. V. [illegible], Secretary.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

[illegible] D. SMITH, M. D., No. 21 West 14th-st.
EDWARD [illegible], M. D., No. [illegible]
(In attendance daily at the Office, from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.)
[illegible] T. METCALF, M. D., Consulting Physician.
[illegible], Counsellor.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, May [illegible]

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held at the office this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected by the Stockholders, viz.: James W. Otis, Thomas Tileston, [illegible] [illegible] unanimously reelected President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855.

AT AN ELECTION held by this Company, on the [illegible] June inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

John W. Lewis, [illegible]; Richard Varick, Lyman Chapin, Cornelius [illegible]; Simon Shindler, Edward D. Nelson, James E. Lewis; John P. Yelverton, [illegible]; Christopher Geyer, Jotham C. Moser, Wm. D. [illegible]; Solomon Banta, Charles Crane, Peter K. Christie; Matthew Brown, Wm. W. Wilson, [illegible]; John Moneypenny, George D. Craig, Abraham [illegible]; Matthias Clark, Samuel Bushnell, D. Jackson Steward; Edward L. Lynch, David D. Crane, Thomas Williams; Edward G. Chasa, William Mier, Philip [illegible]; Alfred Barmore, Charles H. Webster.

At a meeting of the Board held this day, RICHARD VARICK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. [illegible], [illegible]-square, cor. Monroe-st., New-York, July [illegible]

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, held THIS DAY at the Office of the Company, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Isaac O. Barker, George Peckham, [illegible]; Elijah F. Purdy, [illegible]; Wilson Small, [illegible]; Jonathan Purdy, [illegible]; Jacob Miller, [illegible]; Fred. A. Fraser, [illegible]; Wm. H. Adams, [illegible]; Geo. J. Hamilton, [illegible]; Thomas Wallace, [illegible]; Joseph Rose, John Ash.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held immediately after the election, ISAAC O. BARKER was unanimously reelected President, and JOHN W. KETCHAM, Vice-President. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. [illegible] Wall-street. Branch Office, No. [illegible] Avenue D. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $150,000, offer to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid. DIRECTORS: [illegible]

JAMES [illegible], President.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, continue to insure against loss or damage by Fire, on dwellings, [illegible] household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Nath'l Richards, John Steward, Moses Taylor; Gerr'd F. Mott, [illegible]; Wm. F. Mott, Thos. W. Pearsall, [illegible]; Rufus L. Lord, Richard Tighe, [illegible]; Wm. W. Fox, Peter Cooper, [illegible]; Thos Barron, Henry Elsworth, [illegible]; Aug. H. Ward, [illegible].

[illegible], President.

W. P. PALMER, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 17 William-st., New-York. CAPITAL ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, deposited with the Comptroller of the State, then affording permanent security to the insured—Insure persons to take risks and issue policies on lives, on as liberal terms as any other Company in the City or country.

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.

STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Secretary.

D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., Medical Examiner, No. [illegible] Broadway, who attends at the office every day at noon, and will visit applicants at their houses and places of business if desired.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CASH CAPITAL $250,000. Office No. 29 Wall-st., New-York. This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, at current rates. CALEB BARSTOW, President. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS. OFFICES, No. [illegible] William-st., and No. [illegible] Canal-st. Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire. RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Offices Nos. 8 Wall-st., and [illegible] Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes and other property, against loss or damage by fire. MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

NOTICE.—The Fire Insurance Companies in this city have resolved that on and after the 1st day of July, 1855, the rate of insurance on buildings having iron shutters to [illegible], and on goods therein, shall be increased five cents per $100, unless such shutters on such story above the first story be [illegible] so as to be opened from the outside.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. (and no where else,) until the [illegible] day of July, inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the COAL and WOOD required for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS of this City for the ensuing Winter, (say about 1,500 tons of Coal and 1,200 cords of Oak Wood and 300 cords of Pine Wood, more or less.) The coal must be of the best quality of Lehigh White Ash, of 2,240 pounds to the ton, weighed by a person selected by the Committee, and delivered in the bins at the various School-houses. The proposals must state the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] signatures of the proposed sureties.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
LEONARD L. JOHNSON,
GEORGE B. NELSON,
ROBERT S. ADAMS,
ANDREW J. CASE,
Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 12th day of July, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery, [illegible] for the use of said Schools during the year ending [illegible] [illegible] to the Clerk of the Board of Education, at his office, corner of Grand and Elm sts.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
ROBERT S. ADAMS,
GEORGE B. NELSON,
LEONARD L. JOHNSON,
ANDREW J. CASE,
Committee on Supplies.